

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

"CAMP DAVID—WILL THE AFTER-GLOW LAST?"

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

• Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, Can the spirit of cooperation and good will which achieved the breakthrough at Camp David be sustained through the difficult weeks and months of negotiations that lie ahead? To me, that is the major unresolved question from the summit at Camp David. It is already clear that the "Framework for Peace in the Middle East" has resolved a number of problems. But it is also clear that some very serious differences still exist. And settling these issues will be far more difficult and certainly more time consuming than were the lengthy meetings at Camp David which produced the blueprint for peace in the Middle East.

This is not to deride the very real accomplishment of President Carter at the summit. As one who in the past has lamented Jimmy Carter's ineptness in handling foreign policy matters, I was encouraged by the way the President plunged into the dangerous field of personal diplomacy with determination and skill. He saw possibilities that escaped most everyone else; took risks that were not necessary, and came out with a major achievement.

I was particularly heartened by the President's decision to try the step-by-step process of working toward peace in the Middle East. He had previously disdained such procedures, seeming to prefer instead "comprehensive settlement" at Geneva with all the warring factions present. But the "Framework for Peace" adopted at Camp David is structured for the step-by-step process, with each step becoming a foundation for further progress. It provides the basis for the agreements that must be made to achieve a complete, just and permanent settlement between Egypt and Israel and eventually throughout the troubled Middle East.

We all know the achievement of peace is not going to be an easy, automatic process. The President himself, in his remarks at the conclusion of the summit, warned all of us of the "great difficulties that remain and the hard issues still to be settled." And certainly there are many, as indicated by the PLO complaints, the objections from Syria and other Arab states and by the fact that even Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat did not reach accord on all issues between their countries while at Camp David. But a fine start has been made. And the important thing is to keep the momentum toward peace.

Let us hope and pray that the spirit of cooperation and good will which pro-

duced this "Framework for Peace" will continue to obtain in the delicate and widespread discussions, meetings and negotiations that will be necessary to implement it. The "framework" has set up a process through which the interested parties can work out their new relationship. It will take all of the skill President Carter displayed at Camp David to keep the peacemaking process moving forward. •

**ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR
CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK**

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

• Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, additional material is driving on the recent 20th observance of the Captive Nations Week. By all evidence, this week was a highly successful one, both here and abroad. Much to the chagrin of Moscow, Peking and other red capitals, it is a constant reminder of the Nationalism in over 27 nations held in Communist bondage.

As part of the record under Public Law 86-90, I wish to submit the following exemplifying items. (1) a proclamation by Gov. James A. Rhodes of Ohio (2) An American Legion resolution, Resolution 295, Virginia (3) an editorial, "Inconsistent Concern" which appeared in the Phoenix Gazette (4) an article in the Detroit Free Press "Ivan Brucky—Activist Son of Now-Captive Byelorussia (5) an article by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky on "Captive Nations Week and Mock Trials" in the Taylorville, Ill., Breeze-Courier (6) a report on a captive nations rally in the San Diego Union and (7) a letter in the New Haven Register "Captive Nations Week Time to Speak Out."

PROCLAMATION IN RECOGNITION OF CAPTIVE NATIONS DAY

Whereas, the United States, as a great democracy, founded upon the principles of freedom, equality and justice for all, is looked upon by the captive nations of the world as a symbol of hope and peace; and

Whereas, Ohio, shares with the rest of the nation, the concern for human rights and self-determination for all the people of the nations of Eastern Europe; and

Whereas, we, as a concerned people possess a warm and understanding sympathy for the determination of these people to achieve a just and lasting peace; and

Whereas, we must strive to keep the aspirations of the people of these captive nations steadfastly alive:

Now, therefore, I, James A. Rhodes, Governor of the State of Ohio, do hereby designate Monday, July 17, 1978, as Captive Nations Day in the State of Ohio and command this observance to our citizens.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed at Columbus, this 10th Day of July, in The Year of

Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight.

JAMES A. RHODES, Governor.

RESOLUTION 295 (VIRGINIA)

"CAPTIVE NATIONS"

Whereas, the Captive Nations now represent the enslavement of more than one billion people, more than 30 percent of the world's inhabitants, and all are oppressed by communist-led dictatorships; and

Whereas, people living in the captive nations are denied such basic human rights as free speech, free press, freedom to vote for a choice, freedom of assembly and freedom to criticize those in authority; and

Whereas, the captive nations now include Armenia, Azerbaijan, Byelorussia, Cossackia, Georgia, Idel-Ural, North Caucasia, Ukraine, Far Eastern Republic, Turkestan, Mongolia, and the Soviet Union, known as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; plus the fiercely independent Baltic Republics of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia; plus the Eastern European Nations of Albania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, East Germany; plus the Asian nations of Mainland China, Tibet, North Korea, North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos; plus the Western Hemisphere's Cuba; and

Whereas, other nations including Panama, Angola, Mozambique, Somalia, and Ethiopia are seriously threatened with communist enslavement; and

Whereas, such anti-communist governments as Taiwan, South Korea, Rhodesia, Republic of South Africa, Republic of Transkei, the Kingdoms of Lesotho and Swaziland are under heavy pressure to surrender to communist pressures; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in New Orleans, Louisiana, August 22, 23, 24, 1978, That we urge the leaders of the United States Government as the world symbol of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to speak out forthrightly in support of human rights for those enslaved inside the captive nations whose communist leaders deny the existence of God and the spiritual dimension of life, and whose avowed purpose is to destabilize non-communist governments by destroying their purpose, values, traditions, and social systems; and, be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the President and the Congress of the United States to exert the same political and economic pressures against communist governments on behalf of human rights as has been done against non-communist governments.

INCONSISTENT CONCERN

President Carter's rhetoric on human rights has been inconsistent.

Speaking out on the trial of two Soviet dissidents, Carter told French and German television correspondents that the trials constituted an "attack on every human being who lives in the world who believes in basic human freedom and is willing to speak for these freedoms or fight for them."

Well and forthrightly put. Unfortunately, this statement came on the heels of another Carter statement on human rights that was anything but well and forthrightly put.

Required by law to issue a proclamation on Captive Nations Week, observed this past week, Carter put out a perfunctory statement.

Lee Edwards, executive director of the National Captive Nations Committee, said that

"the occasion called for eloquence and commitment. What Mr. Carter gave us was bureaucracy and vapidity."

Edwards pointed out that the Carter proclamation contained "no mention of dissidents, the Soviet Union, Helsinki, communism or even totalitarianism of the right as well as the left." It "screamed indifference," he said.

As Human Events notes, last year Carter almost became the first President since Congress initiated the observance in 1959 not to issue a proclamation. Only after an uproar of public protest did he relent and put one out three days into last year's Captive Nations Week.

Carter's concern for the human rights of individuals in the clutches of an oppressive regime would carry more weight if he showed at least equal concern for whole nations of individuals being denied basic human freedoms.

IVAN BRUCKY—ACTIVIST SON OF NOW-CAPTIVE BYELORUSSIA

(This is one in a continuing series about Detroiters involved in the city's ethnic festivals. The Arab Festival continues from noon until 11 p.m. Saturday and Sunday at the corner of Michigan and Third. The Captive Nations Festival was held last weekend.)

(By Polk Laffoon)

Byelorussia. What romantic images the name connotes. Cossack riders and onion-domed spires. Flower-flecked villages and the vast Russian plain.

But how many Americans could pinpoint it on a map? Or say for sure that it was once an independent nation?

Ivan Brucky (pronounced Brooski) could. Brucky was born in Byelorussia, he has a family that still lives there, he works—when he is not on the job as a civil engineer for Swindell Dressler in Detroit—for the preservation of its cultural integrity through the Byelorussian-American Association.

And there is nothing romantic about Brucky.

"We have our own language, our own customs," he says, stressing the "we."

"Byelorussia lies between Poland and Moscow with a capital at Minsk. It was once a grand duchy of Lithuania; in 1795 it was overtaken by the Russians and they have had it most of the time since."

He pauses. "They want to destroy our culture."

Byelorussia is not alone, of course. Along with Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, the Ukraine, Georgia and Armenia, it is one of many "captive nations" that are satellites of the Soviet Union and "republics" in name only.

Brucky describes life there in these words:

"If you don't join the Communist youth, you won't be allowed to go to school. I had a friend, an older man, who was asked by the authorities to be an informer—one who reported on others when they spoke against the state. He told them he wouldn't do their dirty work. He was put in jail for 10 months without a trial. He went to Siberia."

When Brucky was born, in 1926, Byelorussia was a part of Poland. In 1939 the Russians reassumed power and he tasted for the first time the grim reality of a totalitarian regime. When the Nazis took over in 1943 and deported him to Germany for manual labor, Brucky had time to reflect:

"I decided not to go back. I saw the conditions from '39 to '41. I didn't think it was a good place to be."

Displaced persons' school in Germany. Emigration to Canada. Graduation from the University of Manitoba with an engineering degree. Jobs in Ontario, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Detroit. He was to see his mother once again only, on a visit to Poland.

His relentless Byelorussian activism left no alternative.

"My outspokenness against the system makes me a man who would not be in good standing with the present government," says Brucky (after three decades here, his syntax remains stiff). "I'm trying to preserve our culture in this country, so I'm not in good standing. If I went there, I'm afraid I might not be allowed to return."

Superficially mild, Ivan Brucky projects an inner fire as he talks. Two years ago he was the chairman of the Captive Nations Ethnic Festival, he reports, and he delivered a speech against Communism.

Ask him to define his activities with the festival now—or indeed, with the Byelorussian community yearlong—and he answers inscrutably: "Organizing, I organize." He has no wife or children; his country of birth is his cause.

All of which adds up to predictable zeal for the Captive Nations Ethnic Festival—but not for predictable reasons. Not for Byelorussian pride here does Brucky labor every summer; he labors for the encouragement that Detroit's celebration will lend to Byelorussians abroad.

"Whatever we do here is felt over there," he explains. "Radio Free Europe, the Voice of America. One way or another, the people take note. And so does the government."

"And because they are trying to perpetuate the false idea that Byelorussia is a 'republic,' they match what we do here. If we name a new head of our Byelorussian Autocephalic Orthodox Church here, they name one there. Even though he's a figurehead only."

"But the result is, the more Byelorussian activity we have here, the more our people there may be allowed to do. Always we receive word: 'More, more!'"

Big brother is watching, and Brucky is glad.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK AND MOCK TRIALS

(By Lev E. Dobriansky)

The mock trials of leading human rights activists in the Soviet Union have drawn vehement protests from all over the world.

In May 1976, Dr. Yuri Orlov formed in Moscow a group to monitor Soviet compliance with the Helsinki accords. The Helsinki Watch group was quickly joined by similar citizens' groups in Ukraine, Lithuania, Georgia and Armenia. Founders of the groups have even since undergone savage repression. The Kremlin's suppression drive climaxed in recent weeks with the use of phony charges to convict Arlov, Vladimir Slepach, Zviad Gamsakhurdia and others, and the harassment of American newspapermen who have refused to disseminate Soviet slanders.

DOWN WITH COMMUNISM

Members of the U.S. Congress have urged the Carter administration to express "in the strongest terms the opposition of the Helsinki Watch group." Prominent U.S. scientists, including three Nobel laureates, boycotted a scientific meeting in the Soviet Union while the largest U.S. organization of computer sciences discontinued its cooperation with Moscow.

British Prime Minister Callaghan voiced his government's "abhorrence at the show trials." Norway stated that the sentences "contradicted Soviet promises and declarations."

Even Communist parties in Europe were unable to conceal their disgust. The Spanish Communist party expressed "our condemnation," while its British counterpart called on Moscow "to rescind the sentences." L'Humanite, the French Communist party's organ, termed the crackdown "unacceptable." An official newspaper in Tirana, Albania, disclosed that hundreds of thousands in Georgia and Lithuania have staged demonstrations

against Moscow's repression of dissidents and intensified process of Russification.

Yet, the most significant protest came from usually hardline Communist Bulgaria. In Sofia, a flag reading "Down With Communism" was flown from a roof in the heavily-guarded city center and leaflets carrying the same slogan were scattered on the crowd.

YOU ARE NOT ALONE

This past January, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D. Wash.) told the relatives of Andrei Sakharov, Anatoly Shcharansky and Vladimir Slepach at a Washington, D.C., human rights meeting, "You are not alone."

In October 1976, Democratic Presidential candidate Jimmy Carter sent Slepach a telegram, "I want you to know of my deep personal interest in the treatment that you and your colleagues receive." As a President, Carter personally defended physicist Shcharansky against Soviet charges. Carter also wrote in a personal letter to Nobel laureate Sakharov, "We shall use our good offices to seek the release of prisoners of conscience."

Now Orlov is alone in a Soviet cell. So is Slepach. So is Gamsakhurdia. The untrials of Shcharansky and Ginsburg held on the eve of Captive Nations Week have triggered a new wave of awareness and indignation. This kind of timing is by no means new for the annual observance of the Week.

Sakharov has predicted that Moscow's travesty of justice was a "test of the resolve of the West to insist on the fulfillment of the principles proclaimed at Helsinki."

The other day, Radio Moscow trumpeted that "a suitable riposte was given to the actions of the U.S. which speculates on the human rights issue," and that "other future actions will be met with a similar fate."

The die has been cast. Captive Nations Week is a redeeming opportunity for the Carter administration to redefine and reassert its human rights policy.

200 AT RALLY FAVOR AID TO CAPTIVE NATIONS

A rally showing support for citizens of countries under Communist domination was attended by more than 200 people yesterday at the Community Concourse, concluding the 20th annual Captive Nations Week.

The rally, sponsored by the California Captive Nations Committee, included speakers, music and dance groups representing some of the 31 nations of the world that are under Communist rule.

Countries represented at the rally were China, Cambodia, Vietnam, Cuba, Romania and Russia.

In 1959, Congress adopted a resolution authorizing the President to issue a Captive Nations Week proclamation each year until "freedom and independence have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world."

City Councilman Bill Mitchell attended the rally, and read a proclamation from the council supporting Captive Nations Week.

Capt. Henry E. Phelps, USN, ret., committee chairman, said the purpose of the observance is to alert the American people to the threat of the "domino theory" of communism. Many countries have fallen in the wake of Russian rule, he said, and the United States must come to their aid as well as protect itself.

"There are no other dominoes after us," he said. "We're the last one. We must put our efforts into supporting the captives rather than the captors. If we support these people, there will be no war."

He said that support for the captive nations would lead to disintegration of the Soviet Union's drive for world dominance.

Phelps said that peace is the answer, not war, but that military superiority is essential for aiding captive countries.

Other speakers from the California committee, comprised of the San Diego Friends of Free China; Alpha 66, a Cuban freedom group, and various Eastern Europe organizations, asked Americans to band together to fight communism.

Said one, "You must teach that there is nothing more precious than freedom."

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK TIME TO SPEAK OUT

In the United States, July is the month when "Captive Nations Week," is observed. The resolution which established Captive Nations Week was passed by Congress in 1959 and signed by the late President Eisenhower. It requests that future presidents issue an appropriate proclamation "until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations in the world."

Last year, the proclamation of Captive Nations Week was almost forgotten by the new administration. However, this year, the president did issue an appropriate proclamation in observance of Captive Nations Week.

Coincidentally, Captive Nations Week was observed only two weeks after our joyous and glorious 4th of July. Perhaps this is an excellent time for all Americans, after celebrating our independence, to examine the plight of the captive nations and to reflect on how much we, in the U.S.A., should appreciate the freedom that our forefathers gave us.

In the last 20 years, we note an increased roster of captive nations throughout the world, a record of which the Soviet Union leaders must be very proud.

May we strongly suggest that our leaders not only issue proclamations as a routine gesture, but start acting according to the principles and beliefs on which our Constitution is based?

In the past few weeks, our president spoke out more often on the human rights issue even though the issue may be touchy to the Kremlin rulers. The basic human rights issue is also very dear to us. If we do not speak out in support of basic freedom for people within the Soviet Union, then who will? Those who speak up for human dignity and self-determination in the Soviet Union are usually sentenced to insane asylums and concentration camps.

SALT II agreement is very important to humanity, but on what basis can we have a guarantee since any agreements between the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. have been repeatedly violated by the Soviet Union. One should only refer to the Helsinki Agreement which is by now probably in the cartoon section of the Pravda newspaper.

Let's not wait another 20 years to see the list of captive nations grow to the point where free civilization will be threatened by an unsatiable Soviet Communist appetite. Let's counteract and speak out!

As an example, Ukraine was probably the first victim of Soviet Communist Imperialism. We call on our government to take a strong stand and start to support the Ukrainian people in their desire for independence from Soviet domination. By such action, Ukraine could be the first captive nation to be free again and others would follow. We know it's a tremendous undertaking but one has to start somewhere.

We hope that someday each nation of this exclusive club of captive nations, will be free again and able to take their rightful place in the family of free nations.

Therefore, we call on all freedom loving people of the United States to support the basic human rights of those people who have lost their freedom and are without hope of regaining their own dignity unless we help them.

Connecticut Branch, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, New Haven. ●

"THE ROAD TO PROSPERITY—PART XX—GEORGE MEANY SHOULD LISTEN TO HIS BROTHERS IN THE LABOR UNION MOVEMENT"

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. STEIGER. Mr. Speaker, the AFL-CIO has been one of the few organizations to oppose the stimulation of capital formation by reducing the tax on capital gains. It is a strange posture because capital is necessary for new job creation, productivity improvement and greater economic benefits for everyone. President Kennedy, who was strongly supported by labor, recognized the role of capital when he originally proposed the cut in capital gains taxes which has now been incorporated in the Revenue Act of 1978 by the Long-Hansen amendment.

Many union members understand the role of capital in bettering their lives. I have talked with union members who have never supported me, but agree with my position on lowering the capital gains tax.

Today, I would like to insert in the RECORD two letters. One is from a union president, the other from a union member. Both support a reform of the capital gains tax as embodied in the Investment Incentive Act. I would urge George Meany to read their letters.

BLE LEADER OBJECTS TO TAX EDITORIAL IN "LABOR" AS "SIMPLISTIC POPULISM"

President John F. Sytsma of the Locomotive Engineers has sent a letter to the editor of LABOR, objecting to an editorial on tax reform carried in the July 26 issue.

(Editor's note: The editorial hit congressional dawdling on tax reform, condemned congressional proposals to reduce capital gains taxes and widen certain "loopholes." Also, it approvingly quoted criticism of those proposals, made by President Carter and the AFL-CIO.)

Sytsma, whose Brotherhood is one of the owners of LABOR, said the editorial "trumpets the somewhat simplistic populism that has been the hallmark of LABOR for all these many years."

"In view of the economic gains made by organized labor—particularly railroad labor—in recent years, don't you think that our railroad employees' newspaper should by now be playing a more sophisticated tune?" the BLE leader asked.

CITES EFFECT OF TAX LAWS

Sytsma cited estimates that railroad workers now average almost \$20,000 a year. He added that "some crafts, including locomotive engineers, earn between \$25,000 and \$50,000 annually." He continued:

"These are workers who own homes, have savings accounts and invest in the stock market. When they sell their homes at a price that has been greatly inflated due to the economic spiral, they find that they are being forced to pay a large capital gains tax on the so-called profit that has resulted because of inflation."

"Those who are fortunate enough to have a profit in stock investments are also forced to pay a large tax on their gains due to the restrictive tax laws that Rep. William Steiger wishes to modify. Many railroad employees saved all their lives to buy homes and other investments and will benefit immeasurably if the Steiger legislation is passed."

"Certainly, we cannot equate these people with the 3,000 millionaires' who would benefit most from tax revision, according to the statements made by President Carter."

RELUCTANCE TO INVEST

"It is no secret that our nation has lost ground economically in recent years, and this is due in part to the reluctance of investors to risk necessary capital to underwrite industrial expansion. This reluctance is due in no small part to the restrictions on incentives that have been written into our tax laws over the past several years."

"If, as advocated by the AFL-CIO, Congress should be foolish enough to close out capital gains provisions over a three-year period, this would not only hurt hundred of thousands of ordinary hard-working citizens but it could have the effect of further pushing the country along the road of economic stagnation, with detrimental results to all of us."

"INCREASINGLY SOPHISTICATED"

"It is my observation that the typical American unionized worker, particularly in the railroad industry, is becoming increasingly sophisticated in economic matters and will not buy the simplistic 'soak the rich' demagoguery espoused by some politicians. This kind of propaganda is a direct affront to the intelligence of the people we represent, and they certainly should not be subjected to it in our railroad labor publication."

(Note: LABOR does not necessarily agree with all of President Sytsma's views, but respects his right to express them in LABOR.)

TO THE EDITOR:

I just finished reading your comments about the "rich bitches" and the "stockholders." You made them sound like good subjects for the gas chamber.

Better you should tell your workers that when he pushes the button that starts his \$250,000 drill press, hone, or what have you with which he makes his living that that piece of machinery was bought for him by a "stockholder."

Yes, there are fewer and fewer small stockholders as the big blocks of stock are held by institutions. Who are these institutions? Namely big labor unions, pension funds which pay our pensions when we retire, college endowment funds, and mutual funds.

A mutual fund, in case you don't know, is owned by small people who do not have enough money to buy 100 shares of stock. They pool their money in one fund (some have assets over a billion dollars) and the funds buy and sell stocks with the hopes of making a profit for their many small investors. Since 1970, mutual funds have performed rather badly except in isolated cases but they do control huge amounts of stock. Also, your life insurance companies probably hold large amounts of stock in leading industries. . . .

I grew up with some of your "rich bitches" and the truly big shots that I knew all had one thing in common: a belly full of poverty when they were young. A couple of tenant farmers' sons for example now own thousands of acres in Ohio. Another small farmer's son I knew now has in addition to thousands of acres, three banks, is chairman of a large insurance company, along with other real estate and manufacturing companies.

Others that I have read about who became disgusted with poverty are Kemmon Wilson, head of the Holiday Inns. At age 12, he lived in a room over a restaurant where his mother waited tables and helped support her by selling popcorn in theatres. Ray Kroc who established the successful McDonald hamburger empire was a peddler of malted milk machines at age 58 before he took over and started the McDonald operation. The guy who invented and promoted the fabulous Xerox copying machine was a blue collar

machinist who only lived a few years after he hit it big and thus only had a small estate of \$29,000,000 when he passed on. . . .

There will, like I say, always be a few "rich bitches." I don't dislike them. I would like to join them (I think) but I don't want to pay the price. Let them pile up big success and I will continue to buy a few shares of their stock when I have an extra buck or two. I sort of look on them in a way as my employees.

HERMAN TODHUNTER,
AIW Local 879.●

KASPAR WIRE WORKS MARKS 80TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an article that appeared in the Shiner Gazette last week. The article provides a history of the Kaspar Wire Works which was founded in Shiner, Tex., in 1898.

Through four generations, the Kaspar family has built this business into one of the leading industries in central Texas. It all began with August Kaspar who handwove wire feed baskets in his backyard. Today, Don Kaspar and his two sons, David and Dan, manage the large, diversified company that employs more than 400 people. They have become the dominant supplier of coin-operated newspaper racks in the United States and their products are sold worldwide.

For eight decades, Kaspar Wire Works has made a tremendous contribution to the economy of central Texas and under its present outstanding leadership, I am sure that the company will continue to grow.

KASPAR WIRE WORKS NOTES 80 YEARS OF PROGRESS (By Bobby Strauss)

It started out with one man, a pair of pliers and some discarded wire, but eight decades and three generations later Kaspar Wire Works stands proudly on the outskirts of Shiner shipping their products around the world.

In the mid 1890's, ordinary wire was something nobody wanted in South Texas, except a man named August Kaspar who saw a future in the product. The wire was available almost for the asking as farmers and ranchers were discarding it in favor of the newly introduced barbed wire.

Kaspar studied the situation, began picking up the discarded wire, and started handweaving it into shuck baskets and horse muzzles.

A backyard shop and kitchen were his "plant," a pair of pliers his tool and the bed of a rented wagon was his salesroom with friends and neighbors becoming the first customers of what would later be known as Kaspar Wire Works, Inc.

HOW IT ALL STARTED

August Kaspar was a native of Texas born on October 10, 1871 at High Hill in Fayette County. He came to the Shiner area around 1890 when he first worked as an employee of the Fred Kokernot Ranch. A few years later, Kaspar bought some land outside of Shiner and began farming on his own. He was married to Miss Emma Stindt on December 29, 1897.

It was around the turn of the century when Kaspar first made a wire feed basket,

using the unwanted barbless smooth fence wire and a pair of pliers. The first basket was made for his own use, but was later sold to a neighbor for one dollar. He sold several more baskets to other neighbors, then began selling his handmade product from the bed of a rented wagon and mule team.

Kaspar's skillful hands then went to work on the first wire horse muzzles, which sold faster than he could make them. As the demand increased, Shiner's leading stores began stocking his products.

By 1905, the wire basket and horse muzzle was a full time business, so Kaspar sold his farm and bought a house and a two-acre tract in the new town of Shiner. Kaspar continued the business in a small shed in the backyard, shipping baskets and muzzles all over South Texas, via the newly formed S.A. and A.P. Railway.

The business flourished for about a quarter of a century, but the demand for the farmers' feed baskets and horse muzzles gradually declined as farming became more and more mechanized. With tractors replacing horses and mules, the demand for the muzzles decreased, and ground mixed feed plus baled hay ended the need for the baskets. Thus, the first phase of the business came to an end.

SECOND GENERATION—ARTHUR KASPAR

Arthur H. Kaspar joined his father after he finished high school in 1918. Florist easels and wire wreath frames were the first of the new products engineered by the youthful Kaspar and his helpers. These early products were laboriously made with crude hand tools; however, it marked the beginning of diversification at the Wire Works.

THIRD GENERATION—DON KASPAR

After graduation from Texas A&M University in 1949, Don G. Kaspar became associated in the business and to a large extent was responsible for the steady growth and expansion which has resulted in the employment of over 400 people in 1978.

Around 1958, newspapers began asking for coin-operated racks to replace the so-called "honor" racks then in use. KWW pioneered this field and developed a wire cage controlled by a simple coin mechanism which solved the problem. The coin-operated models collected more than 90% as compared to less than 50% for the honor racks and frequently paid for themselves in a week or two on the busy street corner.

Continuous research and development with constant improvement in manufacturing facilities established Kaspar as the dominant supplier of coin-controlled newspaper racks in the United States. About a dozen different models are now being offered by KWW to meet every newspaper's need.

Starting in 1977, KWW newspaper racks are regularly being exported to Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Holland. Sales increase of the racks jumped over 23% in 1977 over 1976.

The wire products division also expanded as hundreds of new items are being produced. This includes display racks for every conceivable purpose, motor mounts and grills for the air-conditioning industry, special wire components for other manufacturers, paper guides for the computer industry and many more.

The next new product was wire coat hangers, also made with primitive equipment. It was at this time that some of the operations were powered by a gasoline engine, which was hooked up to the family washing machine, certainly marking a first for home laundry.

During the early twenties, welded wire products began to appear on the American market about the same time electricity came to Shiner. The gasoline engine was replaced with an electric motor and the first electric spot welder was purchased by KWW in 1928. The first welded products shipped from the Wire Works were checking baskets for swim-

ming pools and gym baskets for high school and college gymnasiums. Both sold nationwide.

Shopping baskets with rubber covered handles were started in the thirties, but the shopper was required to carry the basket around the store. This led to the world's first shopping cart on wheels, made by KWW for Weingarten's in Houston. Handy-Andy of San Antonio also thought it was a good idea to become the second user of these new carts, starting a new industry which spread across the entire nation.

During World War II all production stopped except for a few military contracts for frying baskets and handles for ammunition boxes. Only two employees were retained and it was necessary to completely start over when the war ended.

Arthur and his wife, Josephine, reside at 320 E. 10th St. in Shiner.

On November 24, 1970 Kaspar Wire Works received a HISTORICAL MARKER which was sponsored by The Lavaca County Historical Committee. The growth and success of the firm was officially recognized in 1967 by the bestowal of the first annual expansion award under the auspices of the Texas Industrial Commission, the same award KWW will receive later this year in Austin.

Don and his wife, the former Jean Welhausen of Yoakum, reside at 1020 N. Ave. C in Shiner.

Don and Jean have always been active and interested in all community affairs. They volunteered the use of the new Kaspar Wire Works factory building for the Benefit Dance, the initial kickoff event for the fund-raising campaign for the Shiner Hospital Foundation Building Fund.

As chairman of the Bicentennial Committee Jean worked untiringly with her committee members to make the Bicentennial Year one long to be remembered by the Shiner community.

FOURTH GENERATION—DAVID AND DAN

David and Dan, sons of Don Kaspar, joined the management team at KWW in 1976 and 1977, respectively. The pair mark the fourth generation to head Shiner's largest industry.

After graduating from Shiner High School in 1971, David went on to receive a Bachelor's Degree in Business Management from Texas A&M University. David and his wife, Josh, reside at 220 Montana Drive in Terrace West.

Dan is also a graduate of Shiner High and Texas A&M. He earned his high school diploma in 1973, then received a Bachelor's Degree in Agricultural Economics in 1977. Dan's new home built in the same spot his grandfather's backyard shop stood in the early 1900's, is nearing completion.

MORE HELP ON THE WAY

Besides David and Dan, Don and his wife Jean, have two more sons, Douglas and Dennis. Doug is a junior at AggieLand where he is majoring in Industrial Engineering. Dennis, one of the Shiner Comanche's promising young athletes, is a freshman at the local school.

Kaspar Wire Works has grown with Shiner throughout the years. The expansion of this local industry into one of the leading wire works manufacturers in the United States has proven itself an incalculable asset to our community.●

CLINICAL LABORATORY IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, on September 19, 1978, I notified colleagues of my intention to offer an amendment to

the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act (H.R. 10909). I am today submitting the text of that amendment which includes three additional changes not reflected in my remarks of September 19, 1978; these changes, which are technical in nature, are to pages 17, 37, and 39 of the Union Calendar bill.

The amendment is found in the RECORD with other announced amendments to pending legislation. ●

AFL-CIO SUPPORTS SPECIAL PAROLE FOR CAMBODIAN REFUGEES

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday the House is scheduled to consider the conference report on H.R. 12934, fiscal year 1979 State-Justice-Commerce appropriations. The House conferees will recommend that the House recede and concur to a Senate amendment, sponsored by Senator DOLE and supported by Senator KENNEDY, which expresses the sense of the Congress that the Attorney General exercise his parole authority under the Immigration and Nationality Act to admit, over a 2-year period, 15,000 Cambodian refugees presently in camps in Thailand.

Much has been said of late regarding the continuing reign of terror in Cambodia. The President has labeled the Government of Democratic Kampuchea as the world's worst violator of human rights. The Senate amendment, which the House will now have an opportunity to vote on, offers us the opportunity to do something for those few Cambodians who have been able to escape from what many have called an Asian holocaust. We will have the opportunity to go on record as supporting action by the Attorney General to grant a special waiver of our immigration procedures to allow these survivors of the Khmer Rouge, who are now waiting in refugee camps in Thailand, to come to the United States over the next 2 years.

I would like to take this opportunity to call to the attention of my colleagues a letter I received today from George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, strongly supporting the concept of a special parole for the Cambodian refugees and urging its support as a means of translating the American ideals of human rights into meaningful action.

I would also like to include the copy of a letter sent by Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. SIMON, and myself to our colleagues urging their support for this humanitarian gesture which in no way would preclude our ability to enact at a later date the much needed comprehensive revision of our immigration policy.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND
CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS,

September 26, 1978.

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN SOLARZ: I am writing to commend you for your tireless efforts to focus

attention on and ease the plight of Cambodian refugees, who, despite incredible odds, have escaped the autogenocide that is taking place in their tragic country.

While the United States is powerless to stop the slaughter and starvation being perpetrated by the policies of Pol Pot, we are in a position to help the lucky few who have made the perilous escape into neighboring Thailand. To this end, I urge the Secretary of State in May to recommend that the United States admit 15,000 Cambodians into the country over the next two years.

In the meantime the Senate has passed the Dole Amendment, which calls upon the Attorney General to exercise his parole authority on behalf of these Cambodian refugees. I understand that the Dole Amendment will be voted upon by the House today. Your efforts to gain its passage have the full support of the AFL-CIO.

Our nation faced a similar moral issue when thousands of Jews desperately sought refuge from Hitler's genocide. Our response then was woefully inadequate. It is my fervent hope that the House of Representatives will, by its favorable action, reaffirm our tradition as a place of refuge for the oppressed. Passage will, also, clearly demonstrate to the world that the American people remain willing to translate the ideals of human rights into meaningful action.

Sincerely,

GEORGE MEANY, President.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., September 25, 1978.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: We are writing to urge your support for a humanitarian approach to the Cambodian refugee situation.

When the Conference Report on the State-Justice-Commerce Appropriations bill is brought to the floor next Tuesday, the House Conferees will recommend that the House should recede and concur to a Senate amendment, sponsored by Senator DOLE and supported by Senator KENNEDY, which urges the Attorney General to allow 15,000 Cambodian refugees to enter the United States over the next two years under the terms of a special parole.

Most of these Cambodian survivors have been waiting in four refugee camps in Thailand for over three years for a resettlement opportunity. Previous paroles announced for Indochinese refugees have allowed very few Cambodians to enter the United States because the criteria for admission have been weighted to favor (1) those with close relatives in the United States, (2) those who have been previous employees of the United States, or (3) those who had close ties with the United States. Through no fault of their own, however, very few Cambodians meet these criteria. Consequently, unless we adopt the Senate amendment, very few Cambodian refugees will actually be able to come here, since virtually none of them qualify under the existing parole program for Indochinese refugees.

Despite these compelling humanitarian considerations, Congressmen Ellberg and Fish recently circulated a "Dear Colleague" letter indicating that they would oppose this sense of the Congress resolution, because they felt it would hinder their efforts to develop a long-range comprehensive revision of our immigration laws, and would also hurt American efforts to obtain a wider international response to the Indochinese refugee situation.

But this is not the intent, nor would it be the result, of the Senate amendment. The supporters of this special humanitarian effort, also support the adoption of a comprehensive long-range refugee policy, as does the Administration itself. Unfortunately, time is running out in this session of Congress, and no such comprehensive immigration legislation is about to come before us. In any case,

there is absolutely no reason why a special parole for several thousand Cambodian refugees should in any way prejudice the possibilities for a broader and more comprehensive reform of our immigration laws.

Furthermore, the Administration has already discussed with other countries the possibility of convening an international conference on Indochinese refugees. We hope that such a conference, if it is convened, will produce an expanded international effort in terms of both financial and resettlement aid, for these refugees. But we also remember refugee conferences such as Evian and Bermuda where, after long deliberations, no concrete actions emerged. And if relief for the victims of the Cambodian Holocaust is made to depend on an international conference on Indochinese refugees, the chances are they will languish forever in the squalid camps where they currently reside. In any case, a decision on our part to admit the Cambodian refugees, who constitute less than 15 percent of the total number of Indochinese refugees, need not in any way detract from our ability to convene such a conference.

Apparently, what the opponents of the Senate amendment intend to do is offer a substitute amendment which would, among other things, call upon the Administration to change the criteria for admission under the existing parole program in such a way as to enable a larger number of Cambodian refugees to qualify for admission to the United States. The problem with this approach, however, is that it would mean that any additional Cambodian refugees who come here would be coming in place of other Indochinese refugees. And, while we very much want to help the Cambodians, we want to avoid doing it at the expense of other deserving refugees. The Senate amendment, on the other hand, calls upon the Administration to permit the limited number of Cambodians, who have managed to escape from the clutches of the Khmer Rouge, to come here in addition to the Indochinese refugees who are already eligible under the terms of the existing parole program. The total estimated cost of such a program, by the way, would only be around \$13 million for FY 1979.

Some may ask why the Cambodians should be treated differently than any of the other Indochinese refugees. There is no question that all the refugees, regardless of their country of origin, are desperately in need of assistance. But as bad as conditions may be in Laos and Vietnam, they are infinitely worse in Cambodia. And it is precisely because they are the survivors of a Holocaust, and only refugees from repression, that we are morally obligated to extend a helping hand to them.

Many of the major religious and charitable organizations of this country, both Christian and Jewish, have urged us not to turn our backs on these victims of a murderous regime as we once did to the victims of the European Holocaust. At present, there is little we can do for those who remain in Cambodia. But we can assist the few who have escaped, at great risk to themselves and their families, as positive proof of our support for human rights.

The AFL-CIO has testified that it supports this special parole for Cambodians and that they see these people as no threat to the American economy or the American worker. It is also supported by Senators DOLE and KENNEDY, as well as such prominent private citizens as Roger Baldwin and Coretta Scott King.

We hope, therefore, that when the Conference Report on the State Department Appropriations bill is brought up on the floor, you'll vote with Chairman SLACK and the Committee to recede and concur to the Senate amendment (thereby permitting some relief for the survivors of this Asian Holocaust) and against the substitute amendment offered by Congressmen Ellberg and

Fish (which, if adopted, would pit one kind of Indochinese refugee against another).

Sincerely,

STEPHEN J. SOLARZ,
HENRY A. WAXMAN,
ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO,
PAUL SIMON.●

FASCELL BILL WOULD MANDATE COLLISION AVOIDANCE SYSTEM TO PREVENT FURTHER AIR DISASTERS

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 1978

● Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, once again, the Nation is shocked by the grisly details of an aviation disaster claiming more than 100 lives.

The tragic crash of a passenger liner with 135 persons aboard, and a small private plane with which it collided, offers fresh proof that our aviation safety system is in drastic need of improvement.

Today, I am introducing legislation designed to prevent a recurrence of such an accident. My bill would require the U.S. Department of Transportation to coordinate the development of a "Collision Avoidance System" (CAS) for use on all civil aircraft of the United States.

This bill is similar to one I first introduced more than 10 years ago. Sadly, there is just as much need for such legislation now as there was then.

Despite years of debate, studies, and efforts to improve air safety, I am still convinced that the single most positive step we could take to end aviation disasters would be to require the installation of a CAS in every plane.

I recognize that many aircraft owners would be concerned over the cost involved. My bill specifically requires that such devices be produced at a reasonable cost that will not place an undue economic burden on anyone.

We cannot ignore the tremendous human cost of crashes such as the one in San Diego. For those who have lost a family member or loved one, there can be no sufficient compensation.

Many private firms have been seeking to develop the technology for a CAS that will provide timely warning to a pilot of another approaching aircraft. With governmental leadership, I believe that mass-production can be stimulated so that the price is held to a reasonable figure.

Unfortunately, as found by a 1972 study by the House Government Operations Committee, the FAA has appeared more interested in development of a CAS system so costly that it can only be used in large aircraft. Other planes would be protected by improving ground-based air traffic control systems.

I believe that American technology can mass produce a "black box" that can be installed on all aircraft, even small, single-engine private aircraft so that pilots will be given a positive audible and visual warning of approaching planes. This kind of system is favored by the pilots themselves, and by other experts who have studied the problem of increasing air collisions.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

I hope that this legislation will receive early attention, so that we can seek to prevent further air disasters. It is imperative that we do all we can to improve air travel safety, rather than wait for further tragedies.●

BLACK SCHOLARS OFFER PROMISING ALTERNATIVES TO FORCED BUSING

HON. CHARLES E. GRASSLEY

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. Speaker, forced busing continues to be one of the most divisive issues within American education. Despite the human and fiscal costs, busing has proven to be one of the most disappointing of educational enterprisers. The evidence now strongly suggests that neither minority nor majority children have derived benefits from mandated racial balancing. It is time to reconsider busing effects and to come forward with educational innovations which genuinely advance the cause of integration. In any such consideration I suggest that major rethinking my have to come from minority educators who have witnessed, first hand, the actual impact of mandated desegregation.

Dr. Arthur Davis, Jr., associate professor of education at Northeastern University, is one member of a cadre of black scholars who now urge us to take a fresh look at busing. Long active in civil rights, Dr. Davis marshalls impressive credentials. He has authored "Racial Crisis in Public Education: A Quest for Social Order" and is editor of the books "Crucial Issues in Race, Culture, and Urban Education" and "Crucial Issues in Education and Culture."

On August 29, 1978, Dr. Davis participated in a symposium at the 86th annual conference of the American Psychological Association in Toronto. He addressed himself to the issue of improving education and urged a new cultural mentality if we are to successfully meet our social and educational obligations to American youth of all races. I urge those who seek new perspectives on improving minority education to consider the merits of Dr. Davis' statement.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the following remarks by Dr. Davis to be printed in the RECORD.

The remarks follow:

School integration in the United States has arrived at its present condition in the face of a diversity of plans, and with a still greater diversity in execution. As a result, black and white communities across the nation have developed a physical rather than a psychological basis of existence; in suburbs and inner-cities, there is a natural aggregation of people which has developed a community of belonging, of likemindedness. This is the essence of racial segregation. Busing disrupts the pattern of likemindedness which opposes a rapid population change and there is, consequently, strong resistance to forced "integration."

In truth, there is no viable formulated philosophy of education for school integration. A philosophy is like a blueprint. Anything which is complicated, anything which is difficult, must have a blueprint. Moreover, anything which is done well has to be done

September 27, 1978

with a clear idea of what one intends to accomplish. If carefully conceptualized, a philosophy of education for integration can serve as a framework of basic principles which expresses convictions on such essential points as the scope of responsibility in carrying out a plan for integration, the nature of the educative process, desirable types of student learning activities, and the outcomes to be attained. The philosophy should give direction to all objectives and effect every policy and activity. It should express in explicit terms the ideal of integration and not be the ideals of desegregation.

"For years, we held in high esteem northern style *de facto* segregation while southern states wrestled with the problem of trying to eliminate *de jure* school systems. But suddenly, with the intervening of the federal courts to desegregate by busing, school desegregation became a national problem. The current hysteria that is sweeping our country over busing has further irritated black and white race relations. Busing is not quality education; busing is not equal education; and desegregating neighborhoods cannot insure integration or quality education. What is needed, and in my opinion, what is missing, is a deep and strong national commitment to integration. Our national sights need to be set on achieving integration through changing our way of thinking by cultivating a whole new mind set. What we need is a philosophy of education for integration whereby we breed a new kind of human product . . . a new cultural mentality.

A cultural mentality where children will be taught educational and social realities and thus encouraged to think of a pluralistic society in which all individuals are seen to have equal worth. An appropriate curriculum can enable students to think as integrated beings regardless of where they live or go to school. However, as long as integration is conceived only in terms of litigations, the essential elements will be neglected. There can be no integration of schools so long as we are dominated by fears, blinding prejudices, racism and the courts. In America we face a real dilemma in what to do to successfully achieve integration in education as the white population outflow from cities combines with blacks in migrations and political opposition to busing serves to polarize the races.

"In the meantime, the inability of the big-city schools to adapt to the special needs of minority students has failed to adapt to the needs of a majority of their students, most of whom are black. Our nation is split: it is bifurcated culturally and racially, largely between blacks and whites, which makes it difficult to sustain a movement for true integration of schools. As long as the cities are surrounded by a collection of autonomous suburbs, middle class citizens will continue to move to those areas where they could control their own schools as they choose. The only alternative left is through the schools as they are situated, and through creation of a philosophy of education which, at its core, emphasizes not the moving about of bodies but the meaningful use of curriculum to permit growth in personal competencies and respect for all individuals.

"The curriculum is the backbone of our schools. Many aspects of the present curricula stress knowledge, sentiments and values that have no relevance to racial integration. The curriculum should be the goal. It should be the outward expression of the educational philosophy of integration. It should be the device by which integrational thought is given reality. Thus the task is to build a curriculum that will achieve a set of consistent ideas and values for racial integration in which all members of society can share.

"The administrators of American schools are in a position, if once they can be brought to see the necessity for systematic work on

the curriculum, to command support for this large enterprise.

"There is nothing new about this concept. Horace Mann in the spirit of the nineteenth-century evangelist, the reformer crusading for common schools, preached a ritualistic sermon urging school leaders to synthesize the ethnic colonies to produce what he called an American culture and thus to unify the nation. Horace Mann viewed the school, whether pauper or truly common, as an assimilation and stabilizing mechanism, a way of achieving a new national cohesion; a vehicle to American wholeness. This dream of cohesion was the answer to a sprawling expanding country of autonomous communities, discrete social entities that established their own techniques of enforcement.

"We today in America, if it is our goal to achieve integration of schools, need to establish a philosophy of education for integration whose logical objectives consist of a linear, step by step process to integration so often expressed by the metaphor of a maturing plant. The objectives emanating from the philosophical principles for integration should be reduced to specific objectives that serve as sign-posts along the school integration road. The objectives for the program will be drawn in accordance with its statement of philosophy. If we could just inculcate, through the curriculum, the proper habits, and attitudes, the mold of integration would be set. By any modern standards, education with this scheme would be a challenge.

"A curriculum organized to afford the best exercise of the faculties of the mind for integration purposes should be given serious thought by curriculum developers. The idealist vision of an education that would place racial integration at its core is the only logical means left if we are determined to achieve school integration. Looking at school integration as a distinct kind of school administrative work in itself, this philosophy, therefore, visualizes three principal aspects of such work, namely:

1. Planning—to determine what objectives should be established to utilize the human and material resources of the curriculum to achieve a measure of integration within a pluralistic society.

2. Organizing—to determine how the human and material resources of the school are to be utilized in a clear, well classified organization structure for integration purposes.

3. Measuring—to evolve standards, to devise measuring mechanisms to analyze progress and performance.

"I conclude that American society has no other choice but to utilize the curriculum as the basis for a new cultural mentality if integration is our goal. This choice can produce an integrated society and allow an integrated form of public education without busing. In setting our sights on a new cultural mentality with integration as its core, we are declaring an idealistic position. That is, we will be trying to bring about conditions that call for changes in schooling.

"Our history provides us with too many examples of success in producing change in our social system to surrender to the doctrine that we should abandon our ideals and accept our imperfections because the task of change is too great." ●

INTERNATIONAL POLICE OLYMPIC

HON. DOUGLAS APPLEGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. APPLEGATE. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to address this House

and announce a noteworthy accomplishment of one of my constituents.

Mr. Leon Stinson, an outstanding patrolman on the Steubenville, Ohio, police force, recently competed in the International Police Olympics held in San Diego, Calif., on August 25, 26, 27, and 28. He finished first in the weightlifting competition in the 220-pound division.

This is no easy feat as is demonstrated by what Leon had to do to finish first. He lifted a total of 1,540 pounds in three types of lifts. He first lifted 570 pounds in a squat position, followed by 350 pounds in a bench lift, and 620 pounds off of a dead lift. By any standard, this is certainly an accomplishment!

A graduate of Steubenville Big Red High School, Leon served in the Marine Corps before returning to his hometown to join the police force. He has served the people well and deserves recognition on a job well done.

On behalf of the 18th Congressional District of Ohio, I congratulate Leon Stinson on his Police Olympics Award and wish him continued success in the future. ●

DAVID L. RIKE, A GREAT DAYTONIAN

HON. CHARLES W. WHALEN, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. WHALEN. Mr. Speaker, I was very pleased to learn that Wright State University (Ohio) saw fit to honor one of Dayton's leading citizens, David L. Rike, by naming the new school of business administration building after him.

Dave Rike has truly been one of the Dayton area's great citizens in the fullest sense of the word. His life has reflected a deep love and genuine concern for community which has been translated not merely into words on his part but substantive actions. I have been privileged to know him for many, many years and have had a deep affection and respect for him and his good works.

A member of one of Dayton's leading families, Dave Rike easily could have fallen into the pattern of "going through the motions." Instead, he chose to make a sincere commitment while attempting to avoid a high profile in the process. He has done far more than has been expected of him and thus has earned the praise of his fellow citizens. In the words of the 16th century writer Edmund Spenser: "All for love and nothing for reward."

I am happy to commend Dave Rike for his many good works and to insert at this point in the Record an appropriate column written by Dennis Shere, the editor of the Journal Herald, one of the daily newspapers in my district.

The column follows:

[From the Journal Herald, Sept. 13, 1978]

DAVID L. RIKE: MORE THAN AN "INSTITUTION"
(By Dennis Shere)

They broke ground at Wright State University last Friday for the School of Business and Administration's new building. As ground breakings go, this one was probably

routine—gold-plated shovelfuls of dirt and all.

I was drawn to the event because of David L. Rike. The new building will be called Rike Hall. The university had wanted his name alone to grace the structure but Rike, whom WSU President Robert Kegerreis describes so accurately as "gentle" and "self-effacing," insisted not he but his family reap the honor.

There are precious few Daytonians who genuinely qualify as community "institutions." One is David Rike. Another is Mrs. Virginia Kettering Kampf. They, along with a handful of citizens out of the city's past—men like John F. Patterson, Charles F. Kettering and Col. Deeds—deserve the accolades they receive.

The problem is that being described as an "institution" sounds cold and impersonal. David Rike's friends and associates regard him as warm and caring. But the character of the man has generally been obscured while his image grew as a community institution.

Rike has never been terribly comfortable accepting the tributes that have come his way. Once, long ago, as he waited to be feted as the nation's "Retailer of the Year," Rike asked a reporter, "Know any way we can wave a wand and make these next three hours disappear?"

Yet he seemed pleased that Kegerreis and other WSU officials would salute him for his contributions to the university. And at the conclusion of a Racquet Club dinner capping the affair, he said it had been the "best day" of his life.

Rike has given Dayton far more good days in return. Consider some of his diverse achievements, gleaned from a thick batch of newspaper clippings accumulated over the years:

Long-time volunteer leader of the Community Chest (forerunner of the United Way).

Member of the boards of Antioch College, the University of Dayton and WSU.

Benefactor of the Dayton Art Institute.

Chairman of the Air Force Museum fund drive in greater Dayton.

President of the Miami Valley council of the Boy Scouts of America.

Head of a campaign to renovate the downtown YWCA; the family contributed \$70,000 to that effort.

President of the Miami Valley Hospital board of trustees, and instrumental in a fund drive to raise \$2.5 million for the institution.

Rike also has headed a family foundation which has given to a variety of causes. Recipients of large gifts have included Otterbein College (\$300,000 for a physical education building), and Miami Valley Hospital (\$400,000 to purchase a betatron machine, for x-ray and radiation treatment of cancer patients).

Rike money has gone as well to the "little people." It has financed a redwood cabin at Camp Kern, a fashion scholarship to New York for Dayton area girls, equipment to send local Boy Scout troops to national jamborees and swimming instructions.

David Rike's influence has extended well beyond the department store which his grandfather founded and which he headed for many years before retiring from active management in 1970. Someone joked, though, that he was the community's most powerful leader when he ran Rike's, because women "owed more to Dave Rike than any other man in Dayton."

Rike will turn 74 in October. He suffered a stroke in May which has forced him to negotiate with a cane. But he is still actively running the family foundation, out of an office in the Winters bank tower, and continuing to support his hometown in many ways.

And while age may have taken its toll, it hasn't dulled the gleam in David Rike's eyes. Or hardened his friendly smile.

A NAVY SHIPBUILDING SETTLEMENT THAT MAKES THE LOCKHEED DEAL LOOK GOOD

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD a recent article written by Mr. Patrick Sloyan of the Newsday Washington Bureau.

This article strongly supports some of the arguments I have raised concerning the Navy's proposed settlement of shipbuilding disputes with General Dynamics' Electric Boat Division and Litton Industries' Ingalls Ship Yard. Although Mr. Sloyan's article concentrates on the General Dynamics' settlement, he raises issues which are central to both disputes. That is, are the proposed extra-contractual settlements granting relief in excess of the responsibility of the Government and will the settlements set a bad precedent for the future?

I wish to share this article with my colleagues as it conveys some interesting and, in my opinion, disturbing insights.

NAVY SETTLES SHIPBUILDING DISPUTES

(By Patrick J. Sloyan)

WASHINGTON.—With little fanfare, President Carter has approved a windfall payment to General Dynamics Corp. that is far more generous in important respects than Richard Nixon's controversial bailout of Lockheed Corp.

One reason there has been little controversy over Carter's action is that administration officials had proclaimed that General Dynamics would suffer a "substantial loss" as a result of the recent settlement of a 3-year-old dispute over \$1.4 billion worth of nuclear-powered submarines of the 688 class.

But Wall Street isn't buying the administration line. General Dynamics stock soared 14 points after it was announced June 9 that the Navy would pay \$484 million on \$544 million in disputed cost overruns in the submarine program. In return, General Dynamics agreed not to seek settlement of \$300 million in additional claims for which it had not yet formally applied. The Navy had acknowledged responsibility for less than one-fifth of the formal claims.

It was the largest payment in Navy history, both in amount and percentage, on a shipbuilder's formal claim.

The settlement is subject to a veto in Congress. Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) said he is waiting for formal submission of details of the settlement before deciding whether to challenge it, but a fight is likely.

In 1971, Nixon approved a \$681-million payment to Lockheed, despite bitter Democratic protests. But the Lockheed settlement was so stringently drawn that it is hobbling the firm's recovery seven years later. The settlement with General Dynamics that was approved by Carter—who has sometimes been a populist critic of the "unholy alliance" between Washington politicians and corporations—will turn a short-term "loss" into a long-term gain.

The settlement of such disputes between the Pentagon and its contractors is vital to any President's domestic and foreign policies. Legal contracts are the Defense Department's only tool in controlling skyrocketing costs for military hardware, which devours more than \$50 billion a year of the federal budget. Unless contracts are enforced, mismanagement

and waste by both parties routinely double costs of weapon systems, aggravating inflation and eroding U.S. defense capabilities. A president's threats in strategic arms talks with the Soviet Union may have a hollow ring if the Kremlin estimates Washington cannot afford costly weapons programs.

Those were the pressures on Nixon and Carter:

In Nixon's case, Lockheed said it was threatened with bankruptcy, possibly disrupting production of the front-line nuclear deterrent, the MIRV missile that armed the Poseidon submarine fleet. From a single rocket, the Lockheed warhead could guide 14 nuclear bombs at targets hundreds of miles apart. Lockheed wanted Nixon to pay for cost overruns in an array of Army, Navy and Air Force hardware programs, including a doubling of costs (from \$1 billion to \$2 billion) for the C-5 military cargo jet.

With Carter, General Dynamics threatened to halt operations at its Electric Boat Division in Groton, Conn., where work is under way on seven Trident submarines, the mammoth successors to the Polaris-Poseidon submarine fleet. General Dynamics wanted Carter to pay cost overruns of \$544 million on \$1.4 billion worth of new nuclear-powered attack submarines, the Los Angeles 688 class.

A major reason the two disputes were settled differently can be traced to the men picked by the two Presidents to negotiate with the hard-nosed conglomerates.

Nixon selected Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard, a shrewd, successful veteran of the California aerospace community. He devoured details of all programs in dispute between the military and Lockheed, laying the groundwork for an omnibus settlement.

In the end, Lockheed was awarded \$781 million in additional funds by the Pentagon. Although the firm said the settlement would mean a \$480-million loss, Packard didn't agree. He knew such losses disappear when they are offset by high profits from other corporate divisions doing business with the Pentagon, such as Lockheed's space and missiles division.

To add sting to the settlement, Packard insisted on—and Lockheed was forced to accept—a \$200-million fixed loss. No matter what happened, Lockheed had to pay that sum out of profits as a penalty, and it served as a warning to large defense contractors to improve performance and control costs. Half of it came immediately, reducing the government payment to Lockheed to \$681 million. The rest was in \$10-million payments over a 10-year period.

The Packard settlement sent Lockheed stock to record lows as Wall Street interpreted the \$200-million fixed loss. Despite \$2 billion a year in operations by big defense contractors, few have profits as high as \$50 million a year.

To handle General Dynamics, Carter picked Navy Secretary W. Graham Claytor. His expertise was in railroading, with little knowledge of the Navy, defense contracts and shipbuilding. Carter's selection of such a relatively low-level Pentagon official tended to give General Dynamics the upper hand in the negotiations. Had Deputy Defense Secretary Charles W. Duncan, Packard's counterpart, been designated, the firm's tough talk might have evaporated: Duncan has a major say on about \$1.3 billion a year of other General Dynamics contracts. Moreover, Claytor negotiated in what the Navy viewed as a crisis situation for its shipbuilding program, with delays in submarine production threatening national security.

To settle General Dynamics' claim of \$544 million, the Navy agreed to pay the \$484 million.

Claytor said the settlement included the \$300 million the firm had planned to add to the formal, \$544-million claim on the attack submarines. But Claytor's last-minute

acceptance at face value of General Dynamics' demand for the additional \$300 million was an unprecedented move. A Navy analysis of the original \$544-million claim had found only \$129 million to be legitimate, that is, extra, costs created by Navy officials. On a portion of the claims, the Navy found evidence of fraud by General Dynamics. Those criminal charges are now the subject of investigations by both the Justice Department and the Securities and Exchange Commission. "I know nothing of the validity of the claims," Claytor told newsmen. "We tried to avoid evaluation of the claims."

According to Claytor, it was a case of "rough justice" to both the firm and taxpayers that would end the rift between the Navy and the contractors. He argued that it was a settlement that actually would impose a loss of more than \$350 million on General Dynamics.

But that loss, after taxes, was reduced to \$187 million for this year, with the balance carried back to offset past years' profits. That "carryback" feature enabled General Dynamics to get a \$68.4-million income-tax refund for 1976, for example, even though it had net earnings of \$99.5 million that year.

David Lewis, president of General Dynamics, followed Claytor's cue, termed it a "painful settlement" for the firm.

But Wall Street took a different view. The firm's stock, closing at 63 before the settlement was announced last month, rocketed to 77 on the New York Exchange a week later—its highest level in almost a decade.

Market analysts read the \$484-million Navy payment as a windfall for General Dynamics, a remarkably generous action in light of past Navy shipbuilding claims settlements, which traditionally ended with the contractor getting only a quarter or a third of the formal claim. Left unaltered was the Navy contract with General Dynamics on the Trident submarine program, with \$2.8 billion in cost overruns to be covered by taxpayer money.

Claytor said the Navy would make payment to General Dynamics despite the continuing criminal fraud investigation by the Justice Department.

The General Dynamics settlement was exactly what Carter's old mentor, Adm. Hyman Rickover, had warned the President against making. Carter told newsmen in January that he had discussed the dispute with Rickover, whose demands on General Dynamics played a role in the cost overruns. Although Rickover has refused to comment on the settlement, he had warned earlier that an overly generous bailout would only encourage other contractors with billions in shipbuilding claims. "It is just like when somebody tastes blood and he knows he can get more," Rickover said. ●

SAMUEL DESIMONE, SR.

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to an outstanding gentleman who lives in the Southern New Jersey community of Gibbstown.

Mr. Samuel DeSimone, Sr., a native of Penne, Italy, immigrated to this country in 1919 at the age of 18. He found work as a coal miner in the mines of Pennsylvania before settling in South Jersey.

In 1924, he established his own busi-

ness, the Royal Meat Market, in Gibbstown and has been able not only to maintain a fine reputation as a small businessman but became an active and contributing member of his community.

Sam DeSimone is a fine example of the "pioneering" spirit that built our country. I certainly commend him for his achievements and wish him the best during his retirement. ●

UNITED STATES ON CHINA: UP A TREE?

HON. GENE SNYDER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, every time I hear the whispers which periodically make the rounds about the possibility of normalizing relations with Communist China at the expense of our longtime friend and ally, the Republic of China, I am reminded of the old Benjamin Franklin saying:

Any nation that gives up a friend and ally to obtain a measure of temporary safety, deserves neither friends nor safety.

It is unfortunate that the administration is apparently unable to see the truth in those words—or the wisdom.

Of course, Mr. Franklin was not the first man in history to recognize the value of friendship, nor was he the first to note that anyone who treats allies cavalierly deserves neither friendship nor trust. I recently ran across a letter in the Christian Science Monitor in which the writer, a Mr. S. T. Tung, cited one of Aesop's Fables which carries the same moral.

I would like to share this letter with my colleagues. Aesop's Fables like Benjamin Franklin's sayings have been around for a long time. But some things never go out of date—among them honor, friendship, and wisdom.

Possibly by reviewing the wisdom of the past we can find the wisdom to face the future.

The article follows:

U.S. ON CHINA: UP A TREE?

(By S. T. Tung)

The Carter administration should be warned to think twice before plunging into the normalization of U.S. relations with Communist China on the latter's terms: namely that of breaking relations with Taiwan. The U.S. has recognized the Republic of China (now on Taiwan) ever since it came to existence in 1912. During World War II, the two countries were allies against Japan. They became allies again in 1954—this time the enemy was no other than Communist China.

Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson have declared that the U.S. would never abandon an ally although it desired to normalize the relations with Peking. Nixon said that the normalization cannot be made at the expense of old friends, when he went to China in February, 1972, and issued the Shanghai communique. What would the pledge of the Presidents of the U.S. be worth, if it could be so easily ignored and repudiated?

As to the cancellation of the mutual defense treaty of the U.S. with the Republic of

China, Uncle Sam should be reminded of the story of "the travelers and the bear" of Aesop's fables. Two men traveling together through a forest promised to help each other whenever danger threatened them. (They became allies.) They had not traveled far when a bear rushed at them, and one man climbed up a tree, but the other, seeing that he had no chance alone against the bear, fell flat on the ground and pretended to be dead. The bear came up, sniffed at him, and thinking him dead, went off without hurting him. The tree climber came down the tree and asked his companion what the bear had said to him.

"He told me to tell you," replied the other, "that you were a great coward . . . and that in the future I should not trust those who make fine promises but will not stand by their friends in danger."

What would the world become if its citizens regarded the U.S. as a great coward, who made fine promises but would not keep them? ●

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the National Society of Professional Engineers, a nonprofit organization headquartered in Washington and representing 80,000 individuals engaged in virtually all disciplines of engineering practice, recently held the society's 44th annual meeting of its board of directors. This year's meeting was held in St. Louis, Mo.

At the St. Louis meeting, House Minority Leader JOHN J. RHODES appeared as the featured speaker. His remarks were warmly received by the professional engineers, but more to the point, what the gentleman from Arizona had to say is of great importance to all Americans in general and to those of us here in Washington, in particular.

In order that all my colleagues in the House might benefit from Minority Leader RHODES' remarks, I insert the text of his address to the professional engineers, plus his answers to questions from the floor, into the RECORD:

SPEECH OF THE HONORABLE JOHN J. RHODES

Thank you very much for your gracious welcome. I have to tell you though that it bothers me when people stand like that because the first thing that goes through my mind is that everyone is leaving before I say what I came to say. But I do thank you and it certainly is a pleasure for me to appear before this Board to talk about the condition of our government and the upcoming election.

Government today is the nation's biggest business and it has become a pervasive force that employs one of every six workers and takes 40 percent of our gross national product. Even government is worried about itself. How would you like to be the head of the Internal Revenue Service and know that all of the \$300 million coming in has to come through the U.S. mail?

Foreign policy, or what passes for it under this Administration, has been in the headlines. The SALT talks have been peppered with criticism. Cuban conquistadores roam Africa. The communists are mopping up in Asia. And the United States has steadily lost influence around the globe for the past 18 months. This Administration's first major

foreign policy move I think has turned out to be a blunder of monumental proportions.

I'm sure that most Americans support human rights but when you try to tell the Soviet Union that Soviet-American relations hinge on their internal policies being conducted according to our demands, you're looking for trouble. Communism is not based on equal rights. In fact, they really don't know what equal rights or human rights are. The Russians have never known anything about human rights. They've been oppressed and imprisoned without trial ever since time immortal.

Certainly, if it was possible to push a button or turn a tap and guarantee human rights for everyone in the world, just as we have them under the Constitution of the United States, we would all do it eagerly. But when the Administration, President Carter, gathers headlines with a barrage of human rights statements, he also sank détente. He further damaged the chance for more Jewish immigration from Russia. Jewish immigration is now down from 35,000 immigrants in the last year of the Ford Administration to fewer than 10,000 a year now.

The Soviet response to Mr. Carter's jibes has been to step up repression against dissidents. The gains of détente now are just a memory of the Ford Administration's endeavors to find common ground for compromise between two strong nations whose ideals and principles move in divergent directions. The goal of our foreign policy should be to create an international climate in which our American system can survive and prosper in peace. And the key words are "in peace." Under this Administration, we have not seen the cause of peace advanced. Talking certain rights and then caving in by unilaterally disarming, makes no sense whatsoever. The Carter foreign policy borders on being an unmitigated disaster which will have serious economic and military repercussions over the years ahead.

Domestically, there is a fever in the land which reportedly started with the success of Proposition 13 in California. However, I don't think it started with Proposition 13. I think Proposition 13 is just a manifestation of a feeling that existed before and went largely undetected until Proposition 13 was voted. People suddenly are beginning to realize that "bigger" government is not better; nor is it inevitable. They are beginning to see the power of the vote. They are waking up to the fact that through complacency they have become servants to a government that has grown greedy, demanding and repressive. People now recognize that an army of non-elected, unresponsive bureaucrats really run the country. What few realize is that Congress largely is to blame.

That is the job ahead of us. We must point out that 24 years of one party rule of Congress has produced a government that is the private domain of the big spenders and the power grabbers who view themselves as modern Robin Hoods, taking from those who work and earn and giving to those who can't or too often won't. Nearly \$250 billion was "redistributed" by the United States last year and only one of four recipients had to show any need for the largesse that he got from the Federal government.

Congress created our massive federal establishment. Congress overfunded and under-controlled the agencies that have become bloated and arrogant. Congress failed to use its oversight function and allowed federal abuses to multiply. Bureaucracy has become a whipmaster because Congress has given federal agencies nearly blanket authority.

I think the American people are ready for what I call Proposition 96. They are ready to elect a prudent, hardworking 96th Congress. The country needs it worse than it needs anything else. It's a challenge for all of us who want to save our nation from sliding into socialism, to save the dollar from

becoming a shin plaster and regain the freedoms and opportunities our forefathers envisioned for America. One of my jobs is to make sure that people know that the only way to change the course of government is to change the makeup of Congress.

Today, I'd like to talk with you about the three big issues in this fall's campaign: inflation, taxation, and regulation. The polls show that inflation is the most worrisome issue to the general public. The policies of the Carter Administration and Congress have produced promises but yet we have double digit inflation. Would you believe, and I imagine some of you remember, that back in 1939 some people worried over the fact that no one seemed to think or care about balanced budgets. They predicted that the dollar, if inflation wasn't halted, wouldn't even buy a postage stamp. Of course, back in those days the postage stamp sold for 3 cents. Would you believe that the 1939 dollar is now worth only 17 cents. Literally, the dollar is down to the point where it will just only buy a postage stamp and have 2 pennies left.

That's what's happened and it happened because Congress has not seen fit to do anything about the deficits which have been running this government for all these years. Inflation is the product of the action of the Federal government and I say that because during these years we have seen deficits mount up to where we have an \$800 billion federal debt. The deficit for the next year is some \$50 billion, but the accumulation of deficits add up to \$800 billion in debt. And you will remember, I think, that back in 1964, Lyndon Johnson was doing his very best to hold the budget of the Federal government under \$100 billion. He did it with something like \$99.8 billion, but it was under \$100 billion. Well, that was back in 1964, fourteen years ago. Well, that \$100 billion budget is now \$500 billion. And if this type of thing continues, you can see what the result will be. It will not only be more inflation, it will be increased inflation by geometric progression. And we're going to find that the dollar that is now worth 17 cents is going to be worth less and less and less.

So what can we do about it? Well, our group, the Republicans in the House of Representatives, have just put together, we just finished yesterday, the final work on what we call our legislative agenda. Now this agenda is not what we are going to do this year, but rather it's what we would do if we were a majority. And bear in mind that every legislative body takes on the tinge, the hue of the majority.

It's true that the minority, in Congress, every now and then, can get together with some members of the majority and stop some bad things. We were able to stop the common situs picketing bill. We were able to stop the consumer protection agency, that great big bloated bureau that was not needed by anybody but was a part of the program in this Administration and the majority of Congress. We've been able to stop some pretty bad things. I think the labor law reform bill really is dead even though people keep trying to bring it back. And yet you know that for every vote that we win, we probably lose 10 because the majority will have its say and be able to get its program through when given enough time. So the really important thing for you to understand is it's been too long since we've been able to adopt a positive program to help the free enterprise system prosper rather than simply hang on by its fingernails.

What we really have to do, I believe, is change the majority of Congress so the new majority can go to work with a legislative program that is pro-free enterprise. This would be a welcome change from just concentrating our efforts on trying to stop legis-

lation which is anti-free enterprise. It's about that simple. Let's do positive things, instead of just being negative all the time. This country wasn't built on negativism and negativism, although it's important to have it when we need it, cannot last for a long period and it cannot be beneficial for a long period of time either.

It's interesting that in travelling around the country, I find that people refuse or are unable to think of Congress as an "institution." Frequently, they think of Congress as being an individual congressman, either theirs or somebody else's. If they like their congressman, and they quite often do, if he answered his mail and telephone calls, comes home and talks to people, and makes fine speeches, they quite often will vote for him even though they often don't have the vaguest idea what his voting record is. Well, I think it's necessary for people to look at a congressman as one who wears two hats. The hat they are looking at, the one I just described, is the hat that he wears as the "ambassador" of his people to the nation's capital, and that's an important hat and don't ever doubt it. Nevertheless, it's not the only hat, and probably not the most important hat that a congressman wears. The other hat, the one he wears as a Federal official, the one he wears when he goes to the House of Representatives or to his committees and votes on legislation is the important hat because that is the type of activity which sets the course of government for years to come. Therefore, I think it is very important that people look at Congress as an "institution" and vote for or against the challenger or incumbent on the basis of what he or she will do, or what he or she has done, when becoming a part of Congress—the institution.

Now I guess I wandered a little bit but let me talk to you now about taxation because we are, I think, going to have a tax bill this year. I hope it is going to be a good one. I think that the Steiger amendment will be part of that tax bill. And it isn't because the Administration wants it to be a part, it's because the people of the United States want it to be a part of the tax bill. If we are going to do all the things that are so important for this country in the years to come, if we are going to put ourselves in the position where we are at least somewhat self-sufficient in energy, if we are going to update the industrial plants of our nation so we can once again be competitive in the world markets, then it is necessary for us to form capital at a rate higher than we are now doing. One of the problems with international trade, and I think the main problem, is that the other nations of the world are trading partners and are doing a better job of capital formation than we are. Therefore, they have more up-to-date industrial plants than we do and, consequently, they are more efficient than we are and their products, in many instances, are better than ours and in almost every instance, cheaper than ours. The only way to stop that trend is to increase capital formation. The Steiger amendment would cut the capital gains tax back to where it was before it was raised a few Congresses ago; back to 25 percent.

The Republican idea of an actual tax cut is, I think, important to all of us. It isn't just a hit or miss cut. We believe in the Kemp-Roth formula which says that you cut taxes 10 percent a year for the next 3 years. That's a total of 30 percent. Also the cut would be across the board and that is important. The last tax cuts were concentrated on the lower income brackets. You know it has been sort of a popular idea to help the poor. Well, I want to help the poor too, but what I mainly want to do is to help them by raising the capital necessary to provide more and better jobs for them. It takes spending of at least \$75,000 before

anybody gets a job and the question is where do you get the \$75,000. I saw a statistic the other day which literally bowled me over. It was on the front page of the Washington Post and it said that 94 percent of the dollar that goes to the Internal Revenue system comes from people who make over \$20,000 a year. Now let me repeat that, 94 percent of every dollar, of all the dollars, that go into the Internal Revenue system from personal income tax payments comes from people who make over \$20,000 a year. So where are we going to get the savings to provide the \$75,000 capital. Well, obviously you are going to get the \$75,000 from that bracket of individuals who make over \$20,000 a year. There's only 6 percent of the dollar that comes from people that make under \$20,000. So the tax cut must help the higher brackets because that's where the savings will be. And that's where you get the tools to make this economy start making sense once again. So this is the Republican idea of what is to be done.

Now, I would like to contrast it very briefly with what I understand to be the Administration's program. The Administration wants a \$15 billion tax cut and, of course, it is somewhat selective. There would be some cut in corporate rates but it is just a one shot affair and people who invest funds in corporations can't depend upon it being repeated in the next year as they can under the Kemp-Roth formula. Also, the cut is not adequate. The reason it isn't adequate is because it will leave us in a situation where the American people will be paying more dollars in taxes next year than they paid this year. Now that has to be deflationary in some ways but it's deflationary in a destructive sort of way that can't be tolerated by the economy.

Let me tell you why the Carter proposal is actually an increase as far as taxes are concerned. The reason is taxation. Taxation, the shorthand term for describing a phenomenon of which you are all aware, is the situation where more inflation provides more dollars to go to the Federal government. Consequently, the only entity in the country that profits from inflation is the Federal government. The reason is that as your income goes up in inflationary dollars and you are put into a progressively higher tax bracket, you pay more tax dollars and the government consequently collects more money. The estimate is that this phenomenon will take \$13 billion more from the American people in the next fiscal year than it has in this one. Now, add onto that the \$8 billion which has already been voted in social security tax increases and you're already up to \$21 billion. And if the Carter energy program goes through with its various tax proposals, then you're up to somewhere between \$25 and \$30 billion which the Federal government is going to take next year which it didn't take this year. Well, the talked about \$15 billion tax cut looks a little bit picaresque when you compare it to those numbers. These are some of the things that I think Americans have to be looking at.

I'm not going to mention energy too much except to say that I don't think we are going to have an energy bill that will do the job. I'm afraid that what we're going to get is something that's cosmetic, that looks like an energy program but really isn't. The only real energy program that will make any sense is deregulation of natural gas. You know the majority in this Congress still has not yet been able to repeal the laws of supply and demand. They are still here.

Every economy can pretty well be measured by the amount of energy it consumes. Sure we waste a lot and we shouldn't. But to deliberately attempt to cut down on the supply of energy is going to cut down on the velocity and size of the economy and you are going to be losing jobs instead of making them. So

what we need to do is to look at our domestic supply. We can't keep relying on the OPEC nations. It's not because they don't have it, it's because of two things. One, they don't really want any more dollars; they have all the dollars they need in view of the dollar's devaluation. And two, we can't afford to buy it.

We have a \$30 billion deficit largely caused by the fact that we have had to purchase so much oil abroad. So we need to increase initially the supply of domestic oil and natural gas. We need also to do a better job of using coal. I have to admit that I have some qualms about the coal conversion feature of the so-called energy package. I felt better about it before the coal strike but now when the government says you have to convert to coal, the answer is "what coal are you talking about?" And sometimes the answer is not really apparent. Nevertheless, we can and should do a better job using coal. Then, of course, there is oil shale. But the big demand, the big thing, has to be fusion of the atom followed by solar energy. Solar energy that would come from satellites, earth satellites which we will someday build far, far out in space. If the space shuttle works, it is within the technology ability of this country to actually build satellites which contain photovoltaic cells capable of transforming sunlight directly into electric energy that can be sent to earth by microwaves and then be distributed over the existing power grids. I get excited about space and things like that. I used to be on the Independent Offices Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. In fact, I was on that subcommittee when we decided to fund man's space flight. You know I'm thought of as a conservative and I think of myself as a fiscal conservative, but I hope I know a bargain when I see one and I saw one in man's space flight and I see a real bargain in this idea of solar satellites. This is something that we've got to be looking at in the almost immediate future, if we're going to be able to provide the energy that we need on earth to take care of the expanding economy and needs of our people.

Well as usual, the lawyer in me wouldn't let me stop as soon as I wanted, so now I'm going to stop and if you have questions, I will certainly be glad to do my best to answer them.

Q. Thank you, Mr. Congressman. I have several questions and maybe that's more than my share but the first one I would like to mention is the problem of equity capital versus borrowed capital and its effect on our industry. The second one deals with political fund raising activities; there isn't a day in which I don't get letters from congressmen inviting me to make contributions. Isn't there a way of getting this more efficiently done. Finally, how bad an effect does the influx of foreign money to banks and to industry have on our national economy?

A. I hope you have lots of time. Let me talk to you first about this political fund raising. I know what you're talking about, I sympathize with you and I agree with you 100 percent. I wish there was some way that we could stop people from mailing this stuff out in such great volumes but unfortunately, if they can afford the postage there is just no way to do it. If I were you, I would be very selective in my giving. My advice to people is first, you ought to give to the candidates you know and approve, that's the first priority. Also, I think, the political party of your state. Next, I would suggest the National Committee. Naturally, I've got my own favorite party but if it's not yours, give to your party. Then after that I would be very, very choosy about the rest because you do get a lot of requests and some of them come from people with huge computers and mailing lists who profit from their efforts much more than the person whose name is being used. So I would just be very careful

about it and give only to those situations in which you have some familiarity.

Now as far as equity capital versus borrowed capital, of course, that is what I had in mind when I was talking about capital formation. We've been in a situation in this country where we have not formed equity capital at the rate that we should have. Therefore, to expand we have been dependent on borrowed capital. I think that we need to form equity capital at a greater rate so we can get a better ratio of equity to borrowed capital. That's what I had in mind when I talked about the Kemp-Roth bill and the Steiger amendment. I think that those two items will have more effect on the increase of equity capital than anything else. In other words, if you can invest realizing that if your investment prospers you can sell it and make a profit without paying all the money to Uncle Sam, you're quite likely to invest. This will provide more risk capital, which I think is what you're talking about.

Foreign money—I think all of us are somewhat worried about how we are going to recycle dollars which we have scattered around the world by our various deficits in the balance of payments. Of course, every time you have a deficit in a balance of payments, it means that there are that many more dollars in the world than there were the year before. Somehow those dollars have to be repatriated and we'd like to repatriate them by having the people buy our goods.

Q. Congressman, I have one question. I have followed your comments about tax reduction and the investments of capital. Everybody is on the band wagon on tax reduction but nobody out campaigning is talking about cutting the deficit in the budget. What are we going to do in terms of limiting the amount of money that we appropriate? Inflation is bad, yet nobody is coming up with any kind of a plan to reduce deficit budget so we don't have the inflations.

A. Good question and I apologize because I stopped talking too soon. That would have been the next topic. I know that you're absolutely right. It isn't enough to cut taxes, you have to balance the budget. If we don't we're going to keep fueling inflation. I think the earlier statement that I made was that the main reason for inflation is governmental deficit. Okay, what do we do. The thing that the Republicans want to do, and the Democrats too, and I'll contrast the plans in a moment, is provide for cost containment and review of the governmental agencies, doing our best to cut them down.

In the legislative agenda I mentioned, we promise that the first session of the first Republican Congress will be largely given to legislative oversight. You know for years, the government has created agency after agency. Traditionally, if you have a new problem come up, you just establish a new agency, you don't wait to see if some other agency can handle it. So we've got them stacked up like cord wood and what the Republicans want to do is look at each one of them, decide if it's relevant, decide if it's necessary, decide if it's cost effective and if it isn't, do away with it. If we create any more, and I hope we don't, we're going to have a sunset feature so it self destructs in five or six years if it isn't renewed in that period of time. Now this will not save money, it will save harassment. We recognize the fact that business, professions, just ordinary people, have been harassed by the Federal government to the extent that it is almost unbearable. I believe that it is caused by this plethora of agencies.

We can, and we must, balance the budget. We think the Laffer curve will work. We think, in other words, that by cutting taxes at the proper time, and we think this is the proper time, the dollar revenue will go up in a healthy way and cause an increase in the velocity of the economy. In 1983, if the ex-

penditure curve, instead of pointing up, is leveled off, income and expenditures will meet out there somewhere in fiscal year 1983. Now, the important part of this is that we are going to do that with revenues that will equal 18.6 percent of the gross national product. We're spending right now 19.8 percent, so we are going to cut initially 1.2 percent.

The Democrats also seem to be thinking in terms of a balanced budget, and I say seem to because they really aren't very clear about it. They propose balanced budget in fiscal 1985, which is two years after we propose. Also, another difference is that they would balance their budget at 25 percent of the gross national product, instead of 18.6 percent. So your point is very well taken.

Q. Congressman, in your concern, which we share, for productivity and efficiency many of us find ourselves tied up in knots by the flood of federal regulations. Could you address the prospects for regulatory reform giving Congress more control over the implementation of laws?

A. Yes, I just mentioned legislative oversight. What we have in mind is the cutting down on the number of agencies involved in regulatory measures. I am also in favor, if it's constitutional and I hope we can make it so, of having every regulation that any governmental agency promulgates submitted to Congress on the basis that that if Congress doesn't do something about it in the negative sort of way within 60 days, it will become effective. But if Congress decides it doesn't like the regulation, it can veto it and send it back to the regulatory body. I think it is necessary for Congress to do this.

Q. Congressman Rhodes, my question relates to the one just asked on regulations but more specifically what effect does environmental regulation, and I think many of us agree over-regulations, have on our ability to compete in the international market?

A. It has a devastating effect. There is no doubt about it. We in this country have offered to clean up our air and water, and that's fine. I think the determination to do this is laudatory and I support it. But the timing is important because we have to understand that we didn't get dirty overnight, and we're not going to get clean overnight. We need to work it gradually. We need to work at it in a framework that can be supportive so that we don't end up with a pristine atmosphere of unemployed people. I don't think we deserve to end up in cold dark caves. That's not the American way of doing things. The point you make about competition is something that not enough people understand. The nations with whom we trade are not as zealous about cleaning up the atmosphere as we are. Therefore, we spend our capital on this and they spend their capital on more production. Most of the capital we expend on cleaning up is a human investment, which is important. We have to be very careful as to the pace we follow.

Q. Congressman, one more question with respect to regulatory reform. I think that most everybody here is in favor of a certain amount of regulation that reasonably interprets the law and provides a guide. But the process of public hearing is a one-way street. I wonder if any serious consideration has been given to the requirement for a least a representative of the industry being regulated to be a part of a team to write the regulations.

A. Of course every regulation is supposed to be published in the Federal Register. The reason we require that is so the people regulated can have something to say or some opportunity to be heard on the regulation. But quite often that's about all it is, just an opportunity to be heard, then the agency goes ahead and does what it wanted to do anyway. And that's the reason that I think it is important that Congress has some ability to veto the regulation when convinced that that regulation is not benign but is destruc-

tive. This I think is the part that will be handled by the plan which I just outlined. Thank you very much for allowing me to be here today. ●

HUD RIPOFF?

HON. DAVID F. EMERY

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. EMERY. Mr. Speaker, the work of the Department of Housing and Urban Development is quite often commendable. Housing shortages, especially for low-income elderly and the handicapped, are being alleviated by HUD's approach to housing construction, rehabilitation, and housing assistance. Many of their programs deserve our continued support.

In the State of Maine, there are communities where the shortage of housing is as critical as anywhere in the country. To date, HUD has been a great help in providing needed assistance. However, I believe HUD is about to go overboard with one particular housing project in Maine. I am referring to the Cotton Mill apartment project in Hallowell, Maine.

The Cotton Mill apartments will eventually evolve from the now abandoned shoe factory on Hallowell's Water Street. The apartment complex is designed to contain 12 two-bedroom units and 44 one-bedroom units. Eligibility for occupancy in the apartments will include elderly people at least 62 years of age, with low or moderate income, and those considered handicapped. The maximum income for each tenant is to be \$9,300 for a couple and \$8,150 for a single person. The rents charged tenants will be approximately 25 percent of the individual's adjusted gross income. HUD will subsidize the remainder.

On the surface, this project seems laudable. More housing will be provided for the low and moderate income groups of elderly and handicapped, and, somewhat of an eyesore in town will be rehabilitated and put to use. Yet, there is growing opposition to, or should I say frustration, with the Cotton Mill apartments, from all quarters including the elderly and the middle income taxpayer.

The reason for this growing frustration deals with the rents to be charged. As publicized right now, the monthly rent for a one-bedroom apartment will be \$428. The two-bedroom unit will rent for \$523.

Mr. Speaker, I know HUD goes through a very thorough process in establishing what is considered fair market rents for its subsidy programs but I must say, \$400 and \$500 apartments in Maine are probably as scarce as \$200 apartments in Washington. In fact, the proposed rents for these apartments are a good deal more than many apartments right here in the District. It would seem that HUD used the wrong figures in assessing the market price of apartment rents in Maine.

What all this means, and what frus-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

trates the taxpayers of Maine, is that HUD, at the Cotton Mill complex alone, could be spending up to \$375 per month on the subsidy for each apartment. On an annual basis, this could mean almost \$190,000 in subsidies for Cotton Mill. To the hard-working citizen of Maine, this is an unexcusable expenditure of their tax money.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Maine are a friendly, down-to-earth people. They do not begrudge the elderly for their housing needs. Nor do they object to the Federal Government's attempt to assist those who need help. But the people of Maine are a practical people and when they see the Federal Government subsidizing apartments for the low-income at \$500 per month with impunity, when the average, hard-working man in Maine must scrape to pay \$200 per month in rents or \$350 per month in mortgage payments, they become very frustrated and very bitter. I believe, in the case of Cotton Mill, their frustrations are justified.

In conclusion, I would like to share two articles with my colleagues. One is an editorial which appeared in the Kennebec Journal and the other is a letter I received from one of my constituents.

[From the Kennebec Journal, Sept. 20, 1978]

THE COTTON MILL

Perhaps Sen. Proxmire will consider the Hallowell "Cotton Mill" apartments a candidate for his monthly Golden Fleece award. He bestows these in shining instances of taxpayer ripoff, always—as in this instance—when the action is perfectly legal.

But before we get in touch with the Senator, consideration should be given to the social, economic, and philosophic conditions that enabled Cotton Mill apartments and similar enterprises to come into being, supposedly with the consent of the governed.

The big, ugly brick box on Hallowell's Water Street had been empty for several years. No one could say it exudes charm, but most recently it had served a productive function as a shoe factory. In some previous reincarnation it was a cotton mill, hence the name.

A national housing shortage affects Maine as grievously as elsewhere. Apartments—clean, livable, affordable to the working stiff and the pensioner—are in short supply.

Congress met this situation by authorizing the Housing and Urban Development Department to pay portions of the rent on behalf of low income families. This is consistent with belief, as indicated by polls, that as a nation we favor food, clothing and housing assistance to the poor. The subsidy route to enlarge the shelter pool seemed a reasonable one.

The subsidy also made construction of new rental units extremely attractive as investments. More recently it gave an equal boost to the rehabilitation of existing structures which also had the effect of establishing a tax haven for investment capital. Last year, 30 percent of the projects financed by the Maine State Housing Authority were rehabilitative, utilizing funds from HUD's Section 8. That figure is expected to rise this year, meaning there will be more \$528 apartment units being subsidized by taxpayers who could not afford to pay that much themselves. At Cotton Mill, tenants will probably pay about \$50 to \$75 a month of their own money. More than \$375 per month per unit will come out of the public purse.

The defense of this outrageous imbalance is that these are reasonable costs for newly-built apartments; that these are "fair market rents" as agreed to by HUD and MSHA; that the rent includes heat, utilities and

other amenities; that the return to the investors is no more than 6 percent.

Then what, we might ask in frustration, has so shattered the rightness of things that the workingman must labor for the \$200 monthly rent he pays, all in addition to the tax he is assessed, in order that less affluent neighbors may live at a \$528 a month level? It is the contradictions, anomalies and abuses such as these in government that led to Proposition 13's success. If rents are to be subsidized must they be subsidized so grandly? New construction, which is essentially what Cotton Mill will be, is not necessary for clean and comfortable housing. In California the sullen taxpayer found he could not decide how his money was to be spent and decided to cast a vote for not spending it at all.

Government has changed from a deliverer of services to an instrument for reordering society. Helping a neighbor is part of the dues we gladly pay for our humanity, but when such a human impulse makes Cotton Mill apartments possible then something was clearly lost in the translation.

Giroux & Perry Agency,

Augusta, Maine, September 20, 1978.

To the Editor:

I have just finished reading "The Cotton Mill" editorial. I don't know who the honors go to, but he or she did a super job of expressing what the general public feels . . . frustration . . .

The reaction and comments of everyone I've talked to think, it is absurd that low income apartments should be renting for \$528/mo. I wish I could sell investment real estate, with projected income of that caliber—I'd be able to buy my own politicians.

We see the poor middle income class daily, come into our office, proud of the fact that they've scraped up the down payment and closing costs on a modest \$35,000 home—they budget every penny to meet the \$200/mo. payment and the ever-increasing tax burden passed on to them without their approval, so that their hard-earned money can pay the 150% more rental for the less fortunate, than they themselves can afford.

Does anyone realize that you could buy a \$70,000 home and finance a \$50,000 mortgage for 20 years at 11% for \$516/mo.? That's \$12.00 less a month than your HUD approved 2 bedroom units. The irony of it is ridiculous!

The economic situation can only be passed on to us the taxpayer—for letting the government rip us off, and it will continue along these lines with no end in sight, unless we adopt our own "proposition 13".

As Mainers, we don't have too much to be proud about concerning our Legislative Special Session, who elected to go home last week without resolving the tax issue. Unfortunately, they speak a different language than the people who choose to elect them.

To the KJ Editors, I hope the UPI picks up your editorial and blasts it across the front pages of all major newspapers. I for one, am sending a copy of it to Sen. Wm. Proxmire for his Golden Fleece award, and our own State Representatives, so they may stand up and take notice.

JOAN L. GIROUX,
Realtor. ●

HON. CORNEAL A. DAVIS: 36 YEARS OF PROGRESSIVE LEADERSHIP

HON. JOHN G. FARY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. FARY. Mr. Speaker, during the 200-plus years of this Nation's political and social development, we Americans

have established a reputation for turning out a vast array of progressive and courageous leaders—men such as Jefferson, Lincoln, Kennedy, and King, all of whom have helped lead this land through its many difficult and trying times and who, through their acute awareness of social justice, have championed those causes aimed at establishing a truly egalitarian society, where there is liberty and justice for all and favoritism toward none.

With this in mind, it is my pleasure to inform my distinguished fellow colleagues of the deeds and accomplishments of another great American—the Honorable Corneal A. Davis from the State of Illinois and a member of the Illinois House of Representatives.

Throughout his 36 years in Springfield, Representative Davis has fought for the rights of minorities and women, for fair employment practices, for the care and protection of children and has supported legislation to aid both business and community. Whether speaking from the floor of the general assembly or conversing with a friend, he is steadfast in his commitment to upholding the freedom and dignity of all people.

Elected to 18 terms as the State representative from Chicago's 22d District, Representative Davis serves as dean of the Illinois House and assistant majority leader and as an ex officio member of all house committees. Since first taking office in the State capitol in 1943, he has been the recipient of a countless number of awards and citations, including recognition as the first black man to be named Public Citizen of the Year by the Chicago chapter of the National Association of Social Workers, an award for Outstanding Leadership and Service to the cause of Fair Employment Practices Commission of the State of Illinois, a trophy "in appreciation of total dedication and fearless leadership" from the Illinois House of Representatives Black Caucus, and an honorary doctor of laws degree from his alma mater, Tougaloo College in Tougaloo, Miss. However, one of his most cherished honors came in 1965, when he was asked by the family of the late Adlai Stevenson to deliver the final prayer and remarks over the remains of the former Governor in the capitol rotunda in Springfield.

In an illustrious public service career marked by confrontation, Representative Davis has been in the forefront of progressive change. In 1943, after addressing a meeting of the Cairo Chapter of the NAACP, he was approached by several local black teachers who protested the vast disparity between their salaries and those paid their white counterparts. When Representative Davis attempted to discuss the matter with county authorities, he was summarily ordered to leave town. Enlisting the aid of attorneys C. C. Wimbish, Ballard and Thurgood Marshall (now Supreme Court Justice), he sued the local board of education and ultimately won an injunction against the board, which paved the way for black teachers to secure pay, not only in Cairo but in many other communities throughout southern Illinois.

In June 1978, Representative Davis was applauded by many of his colleagues

and constituents for his stand on the equal rights amendment when his motion to discharge the amendment from committee passed the Illinois House of Representatives with 89 votes, keeping it alive for future debate. In other significant legislation, Representative Davis introduced, sponsored and obtained passage of the first Fair Employment Practices Commission legislation in Illinois, initiated and secured the passage of a law requiring the teaching of black history in Illinois Public Schools, helped provide scholarships for qualified black athletes before they were given membership on University of Illinois athletic teams, initiated and secured passage of allied civil rights bills in the areas of education, equal job opportunity, equal pay for teachers, housing and job promotion, introduced and secured passage of a resolution establishing a Commission on Child Care Study, and introduced and secured passage of initiatory power legislation for the Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Mr. Speaker, as a former Illinois State Representative for 20 years and an ex-colleague of Representative Davis, I can attest to the courage and integrity of this great American and furthermore feel that he is one of the finest men that I have ever had the pleasure of knowing. Therefore, it is an honor for me to inform those Members present here today that on September 10, in the beautiful Palmer House Hotel in Chicago the Hon. Corneal A. Davis was the guest of honor at a testimonial banquet given by the Currency Exchange Division, State of Israel Bonds, in appreciation for his countless contributions to the people of Chicago, the State of Illinois, and to all those who have benefited from his progressive leadership. It is in this spirit that I, too, pay tribute to this devoted public servant and wish him many more years of continued success. ●

ILLINOIS BASE REALINEMENTS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, on April 26 of this year the Department of Defense proposed a massive base realignment for all sectors of the Armed Forces. This restructuring, ostensibly undertaken to trim the fat off the defense budget, is in itself a laudable and overdue move. However, as an Illinois Representative I feel that my State is being asked to bear an inordinate burden in this base realignment.

If the Department of Defense plan is implemented, Illinois, one of the largest contributors to the Federal Government, will be severely hurt by the closings and cutbacks. We will be left with only one untouched military base; a pitiful situation. At a time when so many of our military bases are concentrated in the South and Western portions of our country, I sincerely question the logic behind accelerating this process.

The economic impact of these proposed base closings on neighboring communities will be immense. Employment, business, and school systems will all be adversely affected, resulting in substantial dislocations. In Illinois, with four installations scheduled for closing or curtailment, the economic ramifications will far exceed what we can reasonably be asked to bear. Illinois would shoulder the brunt of this base realignment, losing approximately 68 percent of the total jobs earmarked for elimination. Additionally, my State would lose around 75 percent of the total proposed payroll cuts. In my own district 2,553 jobs would be lost, a figure which would have the gravest impact on the neighboring communities. Mr. Speaker, I ask you in all sincerity, why is Illinois being singled out in this latest round of base closing? One can only wonder.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD an article from the St. Louis Post Dispatch of June 18, 1978, detailing the economic burden that Illinois is being asked to endure.

The article in part follows:

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, June 18, 1978]

ILLINOIS WOULD BEAR ECONOMIC BURDEN IF MILITARY BASES CLOSE, STUDY SAYS

(By Martha Shirk)

WASHINGTON.—Illinois would bear a disproportionate economic burden under military base closings proposed by the Defense Department last April, a study commissioned by several members of Congress says.

The study was done by the Northeast-Midwest Institute, a non-profit, Washington-based research firm that works with the Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition, of which several Illinois congressmen are members.

The study said also that options to closing the Illinois Air Training Command at Chanute Air Force base in Rantoul, Ill., have not been adequately considered. The Illinois Air Training Command, about 180 miles northeast of St. Louis, is the only one in the country with Minuteman training facilities, the report said.

Other Illinois installations scheduled for closing or curtailments are the Great Lakes Naval Training Center near Chicago, Fort Sheridan at Highland Park, and the Rock Island Arsenal.

The study, made public Wednesday by the congressional coalition, contends that 68 percent of the jobs proposed for elimination nationwide are in Illinois. The state would bear \$83 million of the \$110 million nationwide payroll loss, it said. At least 4,150 of the jobs lost in the realignment would be from Chanute, which would be closed.

At a press conference, coalition members laid the groundwork for an assault on the proposed base closings, which must undergo public hearings and further scrutiny by the Defense Department before they receive final approval.

The congressmen criticized the Defense Department for proposing actions that they said would create economic problems for their states and an economic boon for other states, mostly in the South and Southwest. The defense jobs would be transferred there.

On April 26, the Defense Department proposed a massive base realignment for all sectors of the armed forces. It would eliminate 8,600 civilian jobs and transfer 14,600 military personnel in an effort to save \$337 million a year. More than 100 installations in 30 states would be affected in some way.

Champaign County, which includes Chanute, has a "moderate unemployment rate

of 4.5 percent," the study says. "The Air Training Command Technical Training Base Review projects a future unemployment rate, as a result of Chanute's closing, of anywhere from 5.7 percent to 10.3 percent (as well as) a 7.6 percent reduction in personal income for the area."

"These figures take on added significance given the dependence of the Rantoul community on the Chanute facility. More than 17 percent of the local school system is comprised of military dependents. Closure is expected to reduce the area population by 12 percent, and the vacancy rate in housing is expected to rise from 2.1 percent to 18.4 percent," the study says.

The study also predicts that Illinois would lose 6,840 more civilian jobs because of the effect of a lower payroll—and hence less spending—in the state. The secondary payroll loss would amount to \$91 million, the study contends.●

AD HOC CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE FOR IRISH AFFAIRS—FIRST ANNIVERSARY

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, as chairman and founder of the Ad Hoc Congressional Committee for Irish Affairs I wish to take note of our first anniversary. I am especially pleased to note that the committee has acquired 3 more members bringing our 1 year total to 114.

During our first year, we have encountered our share of controversy—but we have not yielded in our objectives to advance a more constructive U.S. role in bringing peace and justice to Ireland.

We begin our second year with a sense of optimism about the ad hoc committee making a significant contribution to the cause of peace in Ireland. We base this on the increasing support we are receiving from Ireland and the Irish American community for a proposed peace forum which we have been asked to sponsor. I hope to provide my colleagues with some more specific information on this proposal in the near future.

It is somewhat inappropriate to call today a celebration. We the members of the ad hoc committee cannot and will not be satisfied until peace and respect for human rights comes to Northern Ireland. We remain profoundly concerned about the appealing violations of human rights occurring especially in prisons under British control. We remain totally astonished at the absolute silence of the administration about the human rights situation in Ireland which has already been the subject of reports by the European Commission and Court of Human Rights, Amnesty International, and the Association for Legal Justice. We hope the administration will change its policies in this area as soon as possible.

The situation in Ireland demands continued attention in the pursuit of resolution. We renew our complete condemnation of violence no matter if perpetrated by the IRA, the UDA, the British Army, or the Royal Ulster Con-

stabulary. Violence is at the root cause of many of the evils in Ireland and must be ceased.

The ad hoc committee welcomes any other members who wish to join. We hope to continue our growth in the year ahead.●

FEDERAL AID TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for September 27, 1978, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

FEDERAL AID TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Federal aid has become big business.

This year federal aid to state and local governments will exceed \$80 billion—a tenfold increase since 1960. As a percentage of the federal budget this aid has more than doubled in the last two decades, so it is not surprising that state and local governments have come to be highly dependent on it. Federal aid is now a more important source of revenue to them than are their long-standing taxes on sales and property. The number of governmental units receiving federal aid has also risen significantly. Where once only the states and a few urban areas were beneficiaries, today all local governments, almost all school districts, some 2,000 sub-regional bodies and many special authorities get federal money. The reach of federal aid is sweeping, extending into virtually every activity of state and local governments and many private groups as well. Some of these activities, traditionally considered to be wholly the responsibility of state and local officials, are now run hand-in-hand with the federal government.

A 1976 count of federal aid initiatives included one major revenue sharing program, five block grant programs and 442 categorical grant programs. Revenue sharing is a program in which funds are channeled to general purpose governments with few or no restrictions on how the money will be spent. Block grants are distributed to state and local governments by formula with the recipient free to use the funds in a broad area according to its own priorities. Categorical grants, the oldest and most prevalent form of federal aid, account for about three-quarters of all federal assistance and can be used only in narrow areas. These grants are distributed by formula, are used for special projects or are offered on an open-ended basis.

Although the trend is not apparent in a simple breakdown of programs by number and kind, the federal aid system is changing. The newer revenue sharing and block grant programs are intended to give more discretion to state and local officials and return power to state and local levels. The dollar figures show that these aims are being met and that local duties in particular have been widened. In 1976 30 percent of all federal aid went directly to localities. The remaining 70 percent flowed to states, but 30 percent of this sum was passed through to local governments.

Increased local control is a welcome change, but much more will have to be done to make the federal aid system work better. To begin, the system is too fragmented. Many of the categorical grant programs meet similar needs—23 are for pollution control, 36 for social services and 78 for education. It is also too restrictive. A community that wants

to help crippled children may not benefit from a program for crippled children who are retarded. To correct these defects the President should be given the go-ahead, with the approval of Congress, to consolidate related categorical grant programs.

The "strings" on federal aid represent yet another problem. Guidelines that are very desirable in themselves—equal opportunity for all, clean air and water, greater citizen participation in government—have become extremely burdensome to state and local officials. They raise costs, cause delay and make it difficult to deliver services. There are 31 generally applicable conditions that apply across-the-board to all grant programs. There are another 12 administered by several agencies to eliminate discrimination. Obviously, we need fewer guidelines and a single, simplified administration of them.

Most officials who work with federal aid programs mention red tape as the most serious problem they encounter. Too much time and effort are spent in the application, review and approval process. Getting interpretations, complying with requirements for reporting, auditing and accounting, and consulting with the many groups involved in any program also cause delay and waste. The remedy is to improve both the communication among various levels of government and the general management procedure. We should standardize application forms, provide clearer regulations, use uniform requirements and rely more on state and local auditors.

Finally, Congress needs to increase its own involvement in federal aid programs. The programs must be better designed in the initial legislation. In addition, the enactment of "sunset" provisions would insure that the programs were monitored more effectively.

Much more thought must be given to the issue of the appropriate role for each level of government in the federal aid system. This is really the basic issue. What we ultimately decide will determine how the federal aid programs are to be handled.

(The material for this newsletter was drawn from an assessment of federal aid of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.)●

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, September 26, 1978, I was unavoidably absent and missed certain votes. I requested to be paired on each vote missed, but did not receive a live pair on each vote. Therefore, I would like to explain how I would have voted if I had been present.

"Yes" on rollcall No. 832. Passage of S. 274, prohibition of union organization in the Armed Forces.

* "No" on rollcall No. 833. Passage of H.R. 9333, hydroelectric powerplants authorizations.

* "No" on rollcall No. 834. Passage of H.R. 12728, Susan B. Anthony Dollar Coin Act of 1978.

* "No" on rollcall No. 835. Passage of S. 2727, Amateur Sports Act of 1978.

* "Yes" on rollcall No. 837. An amendment to H.R. 12005 prohibiting the use of funds to bring action to require di-

* Live pair received.

rectly or indirectly the busing of students to a school other than the school nearest the student's home.

* "No" on rollcall No. 838. Passage of H.J. Res. 1139, continuing appropriations, fiscal 1979.

"No" on rollcall No. 839. Passage of conference report to H.R. 13125, agriculture appropriations. ●

INFLATION

HON. CHARLES E. GRASSLEY

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues a special section on inflation in the October 2, 1978, edition of U.S. News & World Report. This article provides a concise and quite revealing look at inflation—what it has done to the purchasing power of the dollar and what we can expect in the years to come.

For example, it shows that for the average married worker with two children his real take-home pay in 1967 dollars has increased from \$4,725 in 1967 to \$4,871 in 1978. At the same time the annual pay for this same worker was increasing from \$5,296 in 1967 to \$10,838 in 1978. Quite a difference I would say.

Following are three cases where individuals have actually lost buying power in the last 5 years.

A Retired Person:	Per Month
January, 1973—\$300 private pension, plus Social Security benefits.....	\$470.00
September, 1978—Pension, plus increased Social Security benefits.....	545.30
Buying power of today's income in January, 1973, dollars, after adjusting for inflation.....	354.09
Loss in buying power (25 percent).....	115.91
Buyer of U.S. Savings Bond:	
Paid for bond in January, 1973.....	75.00
Interest to date.....	25.20
Cash value now.....	100.20
Buying power in January, 1973, dollars, after adjusting for inflation.....	65.06
Loss in buying power (3 percent).....	9.94
Average Private Worker:	
(nonfarm, head of family of four) Per Week	
After-tax pay in 1973.....	\$127.41
After-tax pay in July, 1978.....	184.25
Buying power in 1973 dollars, after adjusting for inflation.....	124.66
Loss in buying power (2 percent).....	2.75

In 1970 the Federal spending was \$196.6 billion with a deficit of \$2.8 billion. In 1978 the official estimates for the spending is \$452.3 billion with a deficit of \$51.1 billion. Just during this time period we have added over \$289 billion to the Federal debt. Astounding to say the least.

Following are six economic indicators which indicate the forces behind the inflation in the United States.

FEEDING THE PRICE RISE

Six economic indicators that show major forces behind U.S. inflation:

Red ink.—The federal budget has piled up 289 billion in deficits so far in the 1970s, with more to come.

Lots of money.—Checking accounts and currency expanded 6.1 percent per year in 1970-77, up from an average of 3.2 percent

in 1950-70 and much faster than potential output of goods and services.

Lagging productivity.—Private output rose only 1.7 percent a year for every man-hour worked during 1970-77, compared with 2.8 percent in 1950-70.

Bigger raises.—Workers' hourly pay jumped more than 8 percent a year on average in 1970-77, faster than the 5.5 percent annually in 1950-70.

Higher costs.—Sluggish productivity and more pay sent labor cost of goods up 6.2 percent a year in 1970-77, from 2.6 percent in 1950-70 years.

Expensive oil.—U.S.-produced crude oil now costs more than twice what it did in 1973; price of Saudi Arabian oil is nearly five times what it was.

As we all know the value of the dollar has been eaten up by inflation. For example, today's dollar is worth little more than half the value of the dollar an individual earned just 10 years ago and only one-fifth of that of 1939.

WHAT INFLATION HAS DONE TO THE DOLLAR
Dollar's value in terms of what it will buy:

	Cents
1939.....	100.0
1946.....	71.1
1947.....	62.2
1948.....	57.7
1949.....	58.3
1950.....	57.7
1951.....	53.5
1952.....	52.3
1953.....	51.9
1954.....	51.7
1955.....	51.9
1956.....	51.1
1957.....	49.4
1958.....	48.0
1959.....	47.6
1960.....	46.9
1961.....	46.4
1962.....	45.9
1963.....	45.4
1964.....	44.8
1965.....	44.0
1966.....	42.8
1967.....	41.6
1968.....	39.9
1969.....	37.9
1970.....	35.8
1971.....	34.3
1972.....	33.2
1973.....	31.3
1974.....	28.2
1975.....	25.8
1976.....	24.4
1977.....	22.9
1978 (July).....	21.2

It is my understanding that there has been some discussion of the possibility of imposing wage and price controls. Following is an excerpt from the article outlining why the experts oppose controls and I agree with their reasons wholeheartedly.

WHY EXPERTS OPPOSE CONTROLS

Almost all economists say that compulsory wage and price controls are not the answer to inflation, even though public-opinion polls show that a majority of people think they will do the trick.

The opposition to controls is shared by conservative economists, who generally oppose any government meddling in the economy, and liberals, who usually prefer a government that takes an active role in managing it.

Why are these authorities so opposed to controls? Here are the reasons most often cited:

Controls distort the normal allocation of resources. Whenever goods are in short supply in a free-market economy, prices should

rise. Then, as a result, production of that product will be increased to eliminate the shortage and thus reduce inflationary pressure. In a controlled economy, there are no such price signals, so that shortages which hamper production become more frequent. The shortages often lead to the development of black markets where people pay exorbitant prices for things they want or need.

Controls only affect domestic prices. If these prices are held below the prices available in world markets, U.S. producers will be encouraged to export more, and this can lead to inflationary shortages here at home. A government economist recalls that, when prices were controlled in 1971-73, fertilizer prices abroad climbed to about three or four times their domestic levels. The result was a sharp increase in fertilizer exports and demands for export quotas.

Controls are inherently unfair. They tend to freeze price and wage relationships as they exist, at one moment in time, preventing adjustments that are necessary as circumstances change. In a free economy, someone is always ahead and someone else is always trying to catch up. The only way to deal with these inequities is to create a large bureaucracy to rule on applications from businesses and workers for exceptions from the controls.

Controls only delay inflation. Some economists argue that controls helped hold prices down in late 1971 and in 1972. But as controls were lifted, prices shot up 8.8 percent in 1973 and 12.2 percent in 1974. Some experts even say the inflation in those years was worse than it would have been, because the controls led to shortages.

Controls deal only with symptoms, not the causes of inflation. Inflation, basically, requires an increase in the supply of money that exceeds the supply of goods and services. So long as this condition persists, inflationary pressures will increase and eventually explode in higher prices and wages.

Mr. Speaker, this article provides some valuable insight into what inflation is doing to our country and provides some possible ways we as Americans can attack this problem. I urge my colleagues to look at this article carefully. ●

CONGRESS AND GOVERNMENT

HON. NEWTON I. STEERS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. STEERS. Mr. Speaker, the Members of this body must face many national problems each day; including inflation, unemployment, saving our environment, and a wide spectrum of very serious national concerns. One of the greatest problems I have found is a great skepticism of the Congress and Government in general.

Last year's pay raise, and the lack of a vote on the specific question of the Members' raise reinforced the belief of many Americans that the Congress is unwilling to debate and vote on matters that will directly benefit Congressmen.

The passage last week of H.R. 14125 is an example of such an act. Without hearings in committee or even a word of debate, this measure providing certain insurance benefits to Members was passed.

In light of the fact that no notice was given to Members prior to the "consider-

ation" (or nonconsideration) of this bill, I would like to, at this point, express my disagreement with the manner in which it was passed. I would suggest to my colleagues that actions such as the passage of H.R. 14125 will only serve to strengthen the cynical attitude that Americans have toward their Congress. ●

LAW ENFORCEMENT IMPEDED BY FEDERAL FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

HON. ELDON RUDD

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. RUDD. Mr. Speaker, an excellent news article concerning the adverse effect of the Federal Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts on law enforcement efforts was published today by the Wall Street Journal.

The Journal article by reporter Jonathan Kwitny correctly analyzes the serious problems created by these statutes—particularly in forcing the destruction of vital files containing raw data collected during investigations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other law enforcement agencies.

It is important for Congress to remedy these problems by passage of legislation to exempt certain classes of law enforcement investigative files from public disclosure. To this end, the Wall Street Journal has performed a valuable public service by reporting the nature and extent of the problems created by these Federal laws.

I would like to include the Journal article at this point in the RECORD:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Sept. 27, 1978]

FBI AGENTS RAP POLICY OF BURNING FILES, LINK IT TO PUBLIC ACCESS ACTS (By Jonathan Kwitny)

The extortion letter looked familiar to Detroit FBI agents when it was brought to their office earlier this year by a frightened citizen. As an agent relates the incident, the style of the letter was that of a man who had been investigated because of a similar threat three years ago.

Until recently, agents could have pulled the suspect's file, done a quick check and perhaps protected the frightened citizen. This year, however, they couldn't. The file, like hundreds of thousands of other FBI files, had been destroyed under a policy that is reducing more than half the bureau's files to ashes.

The bureau says it has to destroy the files because it is running out of room to store them. But many veteran agents say that the records are being destroyed because of the federal Freedom of Information and Privacy acts, generally referred to together as FOIPA. The acts have produced a deluge of requests from the public to see the files.

"I think we've all assumed a cause-and-effect relationship" between the acts and the destruction of the files, one agent says. "I don't think they (FBI officials) ever said that, but anybody who knows anything about the act (FOIPA) has got to come to that conclusion."

JOGGING MEMORIES

Whatever the motives, many agents say the file burning could impede law enforcement.

"We were looking for a guy here in the northern Virginia area," one veteran agent says. "You say, well, look for old what's-his-name who was running with him. But nobody remembers old what's-his-name's name, and the file's gone."

Destruction of records is only one of several blows that law-enforcement officials complain of in connection with FOIPA. What distinguishes records destruction is that it has been hushed up. On other fronts, the FBI has openly complained that scores of agents (mostly law-school graduates) and hundreds of support employees are being tied up dealing with requests for information when they are badly needed in the field to fight crime. The FBI says the cost is \$9.2 million a year—money that also is badly needed elsewhere.

Moreover, the FBI says, confidential informants have been clamping up because of fear that their identities will be revealed by the disclosures. Since wiretapping and bugging were greatly restricted by a 1968 law, such informants have become the FBI's sole effective weapon in many organized-crime cases.

CONGRESS IN THE ACT

Congress may have to deal with these issues this fall because of growing pressure from various law-enforcement agencies for some sort of revision of the two acts. Both acts were passed over President Ford's veto in the post-Watergate concern about the secret political misuse of law enforcement. Many FBI agents and other critics of the two laws say they agree with the general intent of Congress, but they also say that the sweeping language of the laws has invited widespread abuse.

The Freedom of Information Act—originally passed in 1966 but drastically changed in 1975—was designed to open all government documents for public inspection unless there was a good reason to keep them secret. The Privacy Act was designed to allow individuals to see any files the government kept on them, supposedly so they could challenge inaccuracies and eliminate material of a purely personal nature.

Officially, the FBI hasn't taken a stand on what it wants Congress to do about the two acts. But the bureau has been cooperating with the General Accounting Office on a study clearly designed to show that the acts interfere with law enforcement. "My personal feeling is that there has been (such interference)," says John Ols, assistant director of the GAO, "but our finding is that it has been very difficult to document. And that is what we set out to do." The GAO is to report its findings to the Senate Judiciary Committee early next month.

GOOD BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

The report won't cover problems created by records' destruction, however, because the FBI's official position is that the destruction has nothing to do with FOIPA. "It's just good business management principles," says James Awe, section chief of the bureau's records management division in Washington.

The destruction policy started in April 1976, when the bureau told its field offices to eliminate records of cases that had been closed more than 10 years. In October 1977, the period was reduced to five years. And that represented just a small part of the destruction; it applied only to files in the so-called office of origin, the main FBI field office involved in each case.

Files in so-called auxiliary offices often contain as much information as the files in the office of origin, and these auxiliary files are being burned after only six months. The auxiliary files exist because, as a rule, agents don't travel on their cases; if questioning or other work needs to be done in other cities, as frequently happens, the field offices

in the other cities do the work and forward copies of their reports to the office of origin. Under the new rules, the auxiliary offices don't even keep an index card referring to the work they have done. (In the case of the Detroit extortionist, an agent happened to remember which office of origin had the file, and eventually retrieved it; in two more years, however, even this file would have been destroyed.)

The file-destruction policy exempts files of particular historical interest, files involved in litigation where there is particular reason to believe the case will become active again. For example, the bureau says, nobody is burning any files in the Jimmy Hoffa case.

Agents concede that the bureau has files it doesn't need, such as cases started on tips that turned out to be baseless. But they contend that hundreds of thousands of files with solid information are being destroyed under the new policy.

One agent, a specialist in Mafia prosecutions, notes that Anthony Provenzano, the Mafioso Teamster official, only this summer was convicted of a murder committed 17 years ago. The conviction came about when new evidence surfaced during the FBI's investigation of the Hoffa case and was pieced together with other crucial items from the moldering file on the unsolved murder. "The Provenzano case absolutely couldn't have been prosecuted if the files had been destroyed, because of the value of the evidence developed in the 1960s," the agent says. "Often you find the information you need where it's least suspected and where it's been for quite a time."

Mr. Awe, the bureau's official spokesman, says that summaries of all significant information in FBI files are preserved in a central file at bureau headquarters in Washington. Agents, however, say that only a small part of the information in a field-office file winds up in the central file. Moreover, the FBI has asked the archivist of the U.S., James B. Rhoades, for permission to destroy even the central files in criminal cases after they are 10 years old. Mr. Rhoades approved the destruction of the field-office files because, he says, agencies usually know best about their own files; but now he is withholding approval of the request to destroy central-office files and is seeking advice from Congress.

AVOIDING EMBARRASSMENT?

Mr. Awe says the destruction of aging records was experimented with in some offices late in 1974 and so couldn't have been linked to FOIPA. But many agents disagree. "I don't give a damn what the bureau says," asserts one agent who reluctantly helped in the destruction. "Those files were destroyed for one specific reason: They had to cough them up. It had been thoroughly embarrassing to that point and promised to get even more embarrassing." As an example, he cites a disclosure under FOIPA of material about an alleged and previously unpublicized romance between Eleanor Roosevelt and a military officer.

"The really hypocritical thing about the whole situation is that although we had this stuff in our files, we weren't releasing it to anybody—and I have seen some really scurrilous stuff come out of these investigations," the agent says.

A colleague of his adds, "On balance, I would rather see a little bit of embarrassment for the administrators than handicap the whole investigative effort. This destroying of records after six months is a terrible mistake." He says that the records of a criminal whose name has frequently been in the news are being destroyed under the new policy before the criminal has finished serving his current jail term.

Beyond the controversy over whether files are being destroyed to avoid embarrassment,

everyone involved agrees that the burden of looking through files whenever someone sends a request is enormous. Mr. Awe and other FBI spokesmen note that prior to release, every file has to be examined page by page by senior clerical employees under the supervision of FBI agents with law degrees. Many kinds of information are supposed to be deleted from the documents before disclosure, including material that might identify confidential informants, violate the privacy of third parties or disclose law-enforcement techniques.

DEADLINE FOR REPLIES

The law says that information requests must be answered within 10 days. But about 19,000 requests a year have been pouring in. The FBI's original FOIPA staff of 140 persons fell 12 or 13 months behind in its processing by 1976, and Congress demanded faster action.

That demand resulted in the FBI's "Project Onslaught," in which 300 field agents from around the country were brought to Washington for several months to attack the backlog. With some 650 persons working full time, the bureau whittled down the backlog to 30 days by the end of last year.

Then a judge ordered the release of the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg file—400,000 pages. A special team has been assigned to clear 40,000 of these pages a month. Meanwhile, the FBI says, the rest of the backlog has lengthened to between 90 and 120 days.

The FBI says that no more than 1% or 2% of the requests for information are from journalists or historians, who were expected to be the chief beneficiaries of the Freedom of Information Act. About 40% of the requests come from citizens who want to know if the FBI has a file on them but on whom no FBI file exists. Many thousands of other requests come from prison inmates purportedly looking for grounds for appeal. Skeptical agents, however, suspect the prisoners often are trying either to find out who informed on them or to kill time by harassing the FBI.

REQUESTS FROM MAFIA?

The bureau also says it has reliable evidence that the Mafia in at least one major city has instructed all its members to write requesting their files. "The sole purpose of this process is to attempt to identify informants," an FBI spokesman says. He adds that if a crook can glean even a hint that he is under investigation at a particular time, he can become much more circumspect until the heat's off.

Another problem is that plaintiff lawyers often want to use the FBI as a cheap investigative service. Agents tell of a recent homicide case on the high seas. Shipping executives told the FBI that they had previously been aware that the suspect was mentally unstable. Learning this under FOIPA, a lawyer for the victim's heirs has greatly enhanced his damage suit against the shipping company. Agents fear such episodes will imperil future investigations. One agent says witnesses now "are thinking not in terms of telling simply what happened, they are thinking of, God, if I say the wrong thing, the company's negligent."

Many agents say that because of FOIPA, they can't any longer in good faith guarantee anonymity to a source. "I can say that we'll do whatever we can, and that's usually pretty substantial, but I can't guarantee it," says an agent who has handled some of the bureau's most publicized cases. He adds, "You're assuming a lack of intelligence on the part of the applicant who gets the records that he won't be able to piece together who the source is. You're relying on the people who review the records (in Washington), and you just don't know how careful that guy is going to be."

"Often the people doing the processing aren't even aware that it's informant information," says another agent. One field official confides that he disobeys instructions from headquarters in some instances to keep information from being destroyed or disclosed. Agents in another office say they keep what they call "hip-pocket sources," whose identities are never recorded, against bureau regulations.

The FBI has compiled a list of examples of past informants who won't talk now because of the danger of disclosure under FOIPA. A spokesman says that more than 20 local or state police agencies have written "indicating that their intelligence units are fearful that furnishing information to us may jeopardize their own sources." He cites Los Angeles, Milwaukee and Phoenix police. Earlier this year, the bureau says, a federal judge declined to provide information about a candidate for another federal judgeship because he said he feared his derogatory remarks would come back to him through FOIPA.

Even civil-liberties lawyers who support FOIPA tend to oppose the file destruction, arguing that citizens whose rights have been violated may need the files to press suit against the government. Lawyers for the American Civil Liberties Union say they favor sealing old records so that only a judge can unseal them after a court hearing.

Whatever the solution, confusion and controversy have surrounded the bureau's destruction policy. An agent in the Northeast notes recent bureau instructions to make more use of the Racketeering in Interstate Commerce, or RICO law. RICO, designed to combat Mafia-type crime, provides heavier penalties for violators who have established a pattern of racketeering activity. To invoke the law, the FBI must offer proof of prior acts consistent with the specific criminal act being charged. "The RICO statute says go back 10 years, and the files are destroyed after five years," the agent complains. "You figure it out."

AIR SERVICE IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, after some initial misgivings about airline deregulation, I decided to vote in favor of H.R. 12611, the Air Service Improvement Act of 1978.

I was concerned that our air transport system would be destabilized and that jobs would be threatened in the ensuing upheaval. Our experience, however, with the recently relaxed regulation of the CAB has demonstrated that competition can increase rather than decrease profits and expand rather than limit job opportunities. I am encouraged by the current well-being of the industry and of its workers. I believe that the gradual deregulation bill which overwhelmingly passed the House last week will allow for a stable transition into the world of free competition.

I took special note of the fact that the bill contained a provision to insure that airline employees will be protected by fair and equitable arrangements if they should suffer under this legislation. I also voted in favor of the amendment terminating the mutual aid pact which has

severely strained labor-management relations during the past 10 years. These improvements in the legislation will help make airline employees more secure as deregulation proceeds.

The goal of H.R. 12611 is to provide lower fares and better service to consumers without sacrificing the high degree of safety we have come to expect in air travel. This bill takes a necessarily cautious approach which will give the industry time to adjust to changes and allow us to deal more effectively with any negative results which may arise.

I endorse this approach, and I am hopeful that the next few years will fully demonstrate the benefits of deregulation to all Americans.●

CONGRESSMAN JOHN W. WYDLER INAUGURATES LOCAL GOVERNMENT AWARD

HON. JOHN W. WYDLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, few institutions of America have played as great a role in the shaping of our national character and in the protection of our constitutional rights as the many and varied organizations of local government. For our Pilgrim Fathers, it was the New England town meeting. In Virginia, it was before the local House of Burgesses that Patrick Henry rose to utter his challenge, "Give me liberty, or give me death."

Today, more than ever in our history, as we realize that big government is not always good government, it is important that we pause and pay homage to those who serve in our home communities.

Back in New York, in Nassau County, we have a multitude of active and concerned local public officials. In county government, in the towns and villages, and in special districts, we can speak with some pride of the achievements attained over the years which have improved the quality of life in our part of Long Island.

That is why I am establishing an annual local government award for our fabulous Fifth Congressional District. In some small way, it will allow a certain strong recognition at the Federal level of what is being done in the units of government closest to the individual citizen.

With no small pride, I will be presenting the first annual Fifth Congressional District Local Government Award to Mayor Nicholas Farina of Cedarhurst, N.Y., who will be honored on October 17, 1978, as outgoing president of the Nassau County Village Officials Association.

"Nick" Farina has distinguished himself, not only as head of a group representing 500,000 residents in 64 different villages but also on a more local, more intimate level. As mayor of the Village of Cedarhurst, as an educator for some four decades, and as an individual who has participated in almost every civic, charitable, sports, and service group in the

five towns area in his time here, it is more than fitting that Mayor Farina should receive this award.

He is a good man and, I am proud to say, a good friend. He and his wife, Kitty, and their family are most representative of what we here in Washington work hard to preserve in the best sense of the American dream. ●

NICARAGUA

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 1978

● Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, under provisions of the special order obtained by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MURPHY) on September 21, 1978, I wish to revise and extend my remarks on Nicaragua by including in the RECORD as appendices to my statement, the following three items:

"Non-Intervention in Nicaragua," a report from the Information Digest of June 17, 1977 (appendix I).

"The Reds Attack Strategic Nicaragua Seeking To Destroy President Somoza," an article by John Rees appearing in the Review of the News on September 14, 1977 (appendix II).

"The Plot To Destabilize Nicaragua," an article by John Rees appearing in the Review of the News on February 22, 1978 (appendix III).

NONINTERVENTION IN NICARAGUA

Despite the loss of its most subtle and articulate spokesman and organizer, the late Soviet "agent of influence" Orlando Leteller, the human rights campaign targeted against Latin American countries facing serious threats from Cuban-backed terrorist movements continues to gain momentum.

Among the "human rights" groups on Latin America is Non-Intervention in Nicaragua (NIN), operating from P.O. Box 21124, Los Angeles, CA 90021 [213/487-0286], from P.O. Box 1959, San Francisco, CA 94101; and P.O. Box 28568, Washington, DC 20005.

Associated with Cuban-oriented groups as the North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA), Non-Intervention in Chile (NICH), and the Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA), NIN states:

"Nicaragua was the scene of the U.S.'s first Vietnam in the 1930's. Today, as it did in Vietnam, the U.S. Government is supporting an imposed dictatorship against the will of the Nicaraguan People. We, as Americans, can no longer support this policy. * * *

"Strategically located in the heart of Central America, Nicaragua is important to the Pentagon and the U.S. Government for several reasons: as the main 'domino' from which to control and repress the peoples of other Central American countries * * *, as an alternate site for an interoceanic canal and a key to controlling the Caribbean (including Panama and Cuba), as a staunch defender of U.S. policies internationally, and as a guaranteed investment for U.S. companies and banks which held interests worth \$308 million there by 1974."

NIN states it is a "national support organization" of people who "recognize our responsibility to oppose U.S. imperialism everywhere, and in particular, Nicaragua." NIN notes that "through organized support"

it can "compliment and advance" the work of Nicaraguan "solidarity committees" in Panama, Mexico, Honduras, Costa Rica, "etc."

The "etc." doubtless also includes Cuba, which since the early 1960s has openly proclaimed its support for a revolutionary terrorist movement, the Frente Sandinista de Liberacion Nacional (FSLN), the Sandinist National Liberation Front named for a Nicaraguan general, Augusto Sandino, whose guerrilla campaign (1927-33) against the U.S. military presence in Nicaragua made him a hero to the Comintern as well as present day Castroites.

A Nicaraguan Marxist trained at Moscow's Friendship University named Carlos Fonseca Amador, with assistance from the Soviet ambassador in Nicaragua, recruited the founding members of the FSLN in the late 1950s and early 1960s. The initial FSLN recruits, as well as many of those since, received extensive training in terrorism in Cuba.

Fonseca and his FSLN comrades waged a desultory rural and urban terrorist campaign during the 1960s and 1970s. The FSLN sharply increased its activities following a highly publicized December 1974 raid on a holiday party attended by leading Nicaraguans and foreign dignitaries. The FSLN terrorists, a number of their jailed comrades and a million dollar cash ransom were flown to Havana.

As the FSLN heightened its activities, the North American Congress on Latin America early in 1976 devoted considerable space to attacks on Nicaragua and its President whose family has controlled the country since the 1930s. The terrorist campaign received serious setbacks in the fall of 1976 when Fonseca and other FSLN leaders were killed in confrontations with the Nicaraguan national guard.

The NIN organization, whose activists include Daniel Berrigan; Martha Cline; Robert Colen; Roberto Vargas; Gregorio Gomez, coordinating secretary of the Los Angeles chapter; Timothy Harding, a sponsor from California State University in Los Angeles; former priest Blase A. Bonpane, now a Cal. State professor of political science; and Norma Chinchilla, a "professor of comparative cultures" at the University of California Irvine campus.

The FSLN's "social justice" goals have the support of the left wing of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Nicaragua. The archbishop has expressed sympathy for the FSLN, and the U.S. support groups are capitalizing on a letter signed by a number of Nicaraguan bishops charging that the Nicaraguan national guard is waging a campaign of torture and "genocide" against Nicaraguan peasants and religious figures. In 1976, Fr. Ernesto Cardenal, described by his friends in Panama as a "revolutionary," testified on "human rights abuses" before the House International Relations Committee.

On April 21, 1977, Fr. Miguel d'Escoto, Director of Communications of the Maryknoll missionary order in New York, testified before the House Appropriations Committee against military or economic aid to Nicaragua on grounds of human rights violations. As documentary exhibits a lengthy "and as yet unpublished article by Penny Lernoux who visited Nicaragua within the last month * * *. Penny Lernoux is Latin American correspondent for The Nation, Colombia correspondent for Newsweek, frequent contributor to McGraw-Hill Publications, Newsday and the Washington Post."

The Lernoux article repeating the charges of "repression" against the Nicaraguan national guard, was eventually published by the Washington Post some two months later, on June 13, 1977, the day before the House Appropriations Committee voted to cut off all military assistance to Nicaragua and Uruguay, and to refuse military credits to

Argentina, Brazil, El Salvador and Guatemala because "human rights" were violated during anti-terrorist campaigns.

THE REDS ATTACK STRATEGIC NICARAGUA SEEKING TO DESTROY PRESIDENT SOMOZA

(By John Rees)

Since February 1976, Congress has been the focus of a massive and concentrated lobbying and media campaign designed to destroy the Government of Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza. This campaign, directed against a longstanding ally and proven friend of the United States in the strategically vital area of Central America, shows every sign of being coordinated with terrorist and slander operations run from Moscow and Havana.

The attack on our Nicaraguan ally was launched in this country by the North American Congress on Latin America (N.A.C.L.A.), an organization of Castroite activists and academics with undeniable ties to Cuba's secret police, the K.G.B.-dominated D.G.I., which has performed extensive research and analysis of Nicaragua's economic, political, and social systems with a view to finding the most vulnerable pressure points in each. The attack by the NACLA was followed shortly by shots from assorted "Liberal" human-rights activists whose concerns in this case lie with protecting the "right" of Marxist terrorists systematically to impose a Moscow-oriented dictatorship on this friendly Free World country.

Leading the attack on Nicaragua in Washington has been Congressman Edward Koch, the professional bleeding heart who serves as the Democratic Representative from New York's "silk stocking district" and who is so far to the Left that two years ago he was persuaded by the (Communist) Socialist Workers Party to seek a visa for Fourth International terrorist leader Hugo Blanco of Peru. Koch has been combining his aspirations to be elected Mayor of New York City with his headline-gaining campaign against Nicaragua.

Joining with Mr. Koch in a campaign of personal vilification, half-truths, distortion, and wild allegations have been nationally syndicated columnist Jack Anderson; the Washington Office on Latin America (W.O.L.A.), a church-related group whose concern for "human rights" appears limited to countries fighting Castro-backed terrorism and subversion; the Washington Post, whose editor's recent long junket in Cuba brought Castro continuing favorable publicity; and, Senator Edward Kennedy, who delivered an emotional and irrational attack on Nicaragua on the day the Senate adjourned for the August recess.

Earlier this year, Representative Lawrence Patton McDonald, the Georgia Democrat who is the foremost congressional authority on terrorism, visited Nicaragua. Representative McDonald produced several detailed reports on the growth of the Moscow and Havana-backed terrorist movement in that country. The Georgia Congressman reported that the terrorist Sandinista National Liberation Front (F.S.L.N.) was recruited in Nicaragua during the late 1950s and early 1960s by Carlos Fonseca Amador, a Nicaraguan educated in Moscow at Friendship University (now called Patrice Lumumba University), which is the Soviet Union's principal indoctrination center for "Third World" revolutionaries. Fonseca has had the backing of the Cuban Communists and of the Soviet Ambassador to Nicaragua. McDonald provided considerable details, noting:

"The FSLN is named after Augusto Cesar Sandino, a Nicaraguan general who fought a 6-year guerrilla campaign (1927-33) against the U.S. military presence. Sandino was widely supported by the Communists. The 1928 Sixth Congress of the Communist In-

ternational in Moscow adopted a resolution proposed by the Communist Parties of the United States and Mexico which sent "fraternal greetings to the * * * heroic army of national emancipation of General Sandino, which is carrying on a brave, determined struggle with the imperialism of the United States." Sandino's private secretary was the Salvadorean Communist leader Augustin Marti. Although the Communists later denounced Sandino, the Communists use his name as an anti-U.S. symbol of armed insurrection."

Congressman McDonald proceeded with his briefing:

"The FSLN terrorists * * * were defeated by the Nicaraguan National Guard in 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, and in successive outbreaks. After each defeat, Fonseca and the surviving terrorists returned to Cuba for additional training and set about developing additional recruits. Following the serious earthquakes in December 1972 and 1973, the FSLN again moved into action to take advantage of the disruption."

"In December 1974, an FSLN band invaded a pre-New Year's party attended by prominent businessmen and diplomats, killing three people and taking hostages. Three days later the terrorists, along with 14 comrades released from jail and one million dollars in ransom, were flown to Cuba."

Representative McDonald reported that when the F.S.L.N. terrorists arrived in Havana they were given a heroic welcome; and the Cuban Communists introduced the leader of that F.S.L.N. operation, Eduardo Contreras, in a Havana radio interview as the man who "one day would impose a Communist regime in Nicaragua." Not so. Fonseca and Contreras were killed in shootouts with the Nicaraguan National Guard in the fall of 1976. Their deaths were a blow to the F.S.L.N., but the organization is large and highly organized. As Congressman McDonald has observed: "Considerable numbers of FSLN supporters and members are reported to be living in Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica. Costa Rican authorities report approximately 500 FSLN sympathizers in their country. Some 35 FSLN members are said to be attending the Honduran University."

McDonald also summarized the findings of the lengthy public trial of 35 captured F.S.L.N. terrorists which concluded in February. He noted that the F.S.L.N. trial record "produced evidence of some 2 dozen bank robberies and the kidnappings and murders of over 110 people, mostly unarmed villagers, women and children, and village leaders serving as 'justices of the peace'." A medical doctor and surgeon whose life has been devoted to healing and saving lives, Congressman McDonald denounced the terrorists, concluding: "The public record of the F.S.L.N. shows the only 'liberation' it holds is a liberation from life into death by the most brutal and degrading methods its torturers could devise."

But the facts of the F.S.L.N.'s long terror campaign against the people of Nicaragua have little or no meaning to the Jack Andersons, Edward Kochs, and Ted Kennedys who continue to press to cut off necessary military assistance to the Nicaraguan National Guard in its continuing battle to protect the people of their country against Castro's F.S.L.N.

The most recent, and perhaps the least informed, attack on Nicaragua was the one launched on the Senate floor by Edward Kennedy on August 5th. At that time Senator Kennedy attempted to change the Foreign Aid Appropriations for 1978 by a parliamentary move he described as "a very simple amendment. It basically strikes out the military aid and assistance for next year for Nicaragua."

As "reasons" for the cut-off that were pro-

vided by Senator Kennedy were the usual fake claims of "arbitrary arrest, political suppression, murder, and atrocity," compounded by "systematic torture" by the Nicaraguan Government. It was the same bunkum previously peddled by the U.S. Castroites, the W.O.L.A., the N.A.C.L.A., Jack Anderson, and Representative Koch. This time, however, the Senator attributed all of this to an Amnesty International report. While Senator Kennedy was quoting from "current Amnesty International evidence based on its latest mission to Nicaragua," no other Senator was able to challenge him—because, as his office later admitted to this reporter, no such Amnesty International report had been released, and all of the alleged "information" had been provided in telephone calls between his staff and Amnesty International.

A London-based pseudo-research operation founded by a Fabian Socialist, Amnesty International has an undistinguished record of supporting terrorists and Marxist subversives under the guise of protecting human rights. Americans can best judge this group's accuracy and slant by considering who it says are U.S. "political prisoners." They are, claims Amnesty International, Martin Sostre—a now-paroled militant whose long prison term came after his third felony conviction, which was for selling heroin; the Wilmington Ten, convicted of arson and conspiracy in North Carolina, whose appeals have been repeatedly denied in our "Liberal" courts; and, Gary Tyler, a lifer convicted in Louisiana of having murdered a 13-year-old boy during a school bussing protest when Tyler was 16 years old.

Now that the Amnesty International report cited by Kennedy has been released and examined, it is obvious that its claimed "documentation" of abuses by the Nicaraguan Government and National Guard is based upon third- and fourth-party hearsay from persons long personally opposed to the Government headed by President Somoza. Senator Kennedy and Amnesty International both made use of complaints from Left-leaning sectors of the Roman Catholic Church in Nicaragua, and by a group of American Capuchin monks who published reports they claim were "by, or about, individuals they have known personally." Ah, religious persecution! This nonsense ignored an opposing statement signed by 29 Catholic priests denying there is any interference with religious freedom in Nicaragua, or abuse of the Church, or harassment of priests performing their religious functions.

One of the 29 signers of the ignored statement, Fr. Carlos Caballero, a Jesuit who has lived in Nicaragua for 27 years, delivered a detailed attack on "certain Nicaraguan and foreign priests who have let themselves be carried away by the politics of parties or groups." He continued by saying that "it is clear these have not always adhered to honesty and truth but have deviated into the fields of exaggeration, lies, rumors and false interpretation."

Fr. Caballero, a voice of reason, also criticized those who demand absolutely impeccable behavior from societies under terrorist attack while calling for the "maximum consideration" for "political liars" and negotiating for the release of hostages "in their manipulation of the law in a game in which corpses are used as bargaining chips."

Clearly the eloquent Fr. Caballero was outraged, and he also delivered a not very veiled condemnation of fellow priest Fr. Ernesto Cardenal, an admitted Marxist revolutionary and Havana visitor who has admitted his admiration for the F.S.L.N. gangsters.

Cardenal is a favorite source of "atrocity" charges for both Senator Kennedy and hypocritical frauds at Amnesty International. In

1970, Cardenal was a "literary judge" at the Cuban Casa de las Americas in Havana, a huge complex of buildings which provides a "cultural cover" for operations of the D.G.I. spies and agents. This Red priest actually appeared before the House Foreign Relations Committee in 1976 to provide one of the opening salvos in the phony "human rights campaign" aimed at depriving our allies of the means to defend themselves against Communist terrorists murdering and maiming their people.

Cardenal claims to be a "poet" using his art as a "means of prophetic denunciation." He appeared at a W.O.L.A. press conference in Washington, D.C. in February of this year. At the press conference, Cardenal was asked if he would take up arms himself like the Castroite terrorist priest Camilo Torres in Colombia. His reply: "No, my battle is with other arms. * * * I can do more by writing." Comrade Cardenal concluded his press conference with the assertion, There must be an integration of the Church and Marxism."

Yet Senator Kennedy quotes this Communist again and again to attack America's friend President Somoza. The Massachusetts Senator went so far as to assert that the emergency measures decreed early in 1975 following the F.S.L.N.'s hostage-taking raid and subsequent flight to Havana "have gone far beyond those needed to deal with what close observers now regard as a minimal security threat." Amnesty International, which has liberally salted its report with such embarrassing modifiers as: "It may be presumed," "if true," "allegedly," and so forth, noted without any qualification however that "only recently had one of the alleged perpetrators of that assault returned from Cuba and been captured."

Senator Kennedy may see the F.S.L.N. as "a minimal security threat" since he is not likely to be kidnapped, tortured, and murdered by them. Their supporters and members in the United States don't see it that way, as was shown by a March article in the Castroite Communist newspaper, Guardian, which reported:

"Students, workers and peasants are uniting behind the FSLN, which has waged armed struggle against Somoza and U.S. imperialism for 15 years. Notwithstanding the recent deaths of two FSLN leaders during combat * * * the revolutionary campaign continues to escalate."

"A FSLN communiqué points out that the number of armed cadres has more than doubled since December 1974. Over 75 encounters have taken place over the last year along four separate fronts established and held in the mountains of northern Nicaragua."

"In the cities, students and workers have taken the struggle onto the streets in a series of protests. . . ."

The Communists' own account of the rise of FSLN terrorism concluded significantly:

"The overthrow of Somoza by a popular anti-imperialist movement may well prove a critical turning point in the regional struggle for national liberation. U.S. imperialism and its allies are all too aware of their fragile grip on this strategically vital area—of the explosive situation in Panama, the strength of the progressive forces in Costa Rica, the deep unrest in El Salvador, * * * the organized revolutionary movement in Honduras and Guatemala, the nationalist surge in the Caribbean and, of course, the towering influence of socialist Cuba."

Clearly the Communists know why Nicaragua is a priority target in Central America. And so do many Senators. While Edward Kennedy's anti-Nicaraguan amendment failed this time, Americans as well as the people of Nicaragua must recognize that the Communist enemy has opened a pro-

tracted struggle for the subversion of this American ally which can only be defeated by determined military resistance.

THE PLOT TO DESTABILIZE NICARAGUA (by John Rees)

Nicaragua has become the main Communist target in Latin America. The Communist strategists recognize that Nicaragua is the point "domino" in their Central American campaign. This attack on Nicaragua is three-pronged. Two of these are clearly controlled by the Communists and operate inside Nicaragua to exert the maximum pressure on lawful authority. The first is a Marxist terrorist organization, the Sandinist National Liberation Front (F.S.L.N.). The second component of the attack is a coalition of middle-class Leftists whose leadership is larded with Communists and Castroite supporters of the F.S.L.N. But the third prong of the attacking forces is a Leftist clique in Washington with members inside the Carter groups with orientations ranging from conservative to Christian Democrat to Communist. The Nicaraguan Socialist (Communist) Party, at its secret party congress held in Managua in October 1973, had called for formation of a "united front incorporating all labor unions, students, peasant organizations, committees for defense and improvement of people's conditions, democratic political parties, elements of the middle class, progressive Christians, democratically-minded military," and all other opponents of the Nicaraguan Government. This is it.

The U.D.E.L. was formed in 1974, several months after the above-cited Communist meetings; its head was Pedro Chamorro, a "Liberal" opposition leader and newspaper publisher whose family has been an opponent of the Somoza family for over two generations. Chamorro's murder early this year—likely an *agent provocateur* operation—was used as the excuse for U.D.E.L. groups to organize a massive economic strike and rioting which lasted almost twenty days, but which has failed to bring down the Government.

Political Officer Martin's report noted that despite the serious upsurge in F.S.L.N. attacks the National Guard, which "has successfully put down numerous insurrectionary challenges" and has been able to thwart F.S.L.N. attempts "to foment a popular revolution," has "stood their ground, and there are no signs of fissures within" the military. The political report goes on to note that in spite of customary dissatisfaction among ambitious members of a younger generation, the business community and ruling Liberal Party "can be counted on to support the regime" unless some new and more attractive "alternative" can be created "which would not be prejudicial to their interests."

Areas of opposition, as the report noted, include businesses owned by anti-Somoza forces, and the Nicaraguan Church which "has been adopting the new role of social activism signalled by the Vatican II and Medellin conferences." The U.D.E.L.'s attempts to build a grassroots movement are dismissed as having "had little impact." The report expresses the view that U.D.E.L. may develop more of a threat after the lifting of martial law (which took place on September 19, 1977), but that "the alliance of different political philosophies it represents makes it inherently unstable."

As for the terrorist F.S.L.N., which originated with a Moscow-trained revolutionary, one would do well to notice that its leaders have received training in terrorism and insurgency in Cuba. The Political Officer's report comments that "recently increased dissatisfaction with the regime, and new pressures on it from the U.S., the Church, and the private sector have created an environment

in which the guerrillas have the potential for greater recruitment and impact."

The Political Officer of the U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua continued: "The recent emergence of a new line Administration and on Capitol Hill.

The tactic of the anti-Nicaragua clique in the State Department is to establish what is being called a policy of "non-intervention." That may appear balanced and fair on the surface but in fact it is designed to hurt the Government of Nicaragua because it has been used to block the vital military, economic, and political support needed to resist Communist military and political assault.

This Carter Administration betrayal of Nicaragua, a country with which we have enjoyed a friendly, stable relationship for decades, is being achieved without protest from the American people because of a media smear campaign against the Government of President Anastasio Somoza consisting of lies, half-truths, distortions, and evasions.

THE CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS

The Review Of The News has obtained official U.S. Government documents, some of them classified "Secret," which establish that the truth about conditions in Nicaragua is being kept from the American people by the "new foreign policy" clique.

For example, the draft of a "Secret" telegram of nine pages sent to the State Department by the Political Officer at our Embassy in Managua, Jack Martin, has been obtained by this reporter. Mr. Martin's report takes note of the well-organized political and economic campaign against the Nicaraguan Government, supported as it is by "pressure from the U.S." But he says President Somoza "despite his recent heart attack still appears to be in firm control and able to resist the pressure for change." This is in direct contradiction of the mass-media reports presenting President Somoza as being in precarious health. Also it is particularly interesting that this major State Department political report avoids mentioning that the "pressure for change" results from a guerrilla terrorist campaign and an economic strike directed by the Communists.

It is particularly significant that these on-the-scene political reports from Nicaragua by State Department political officers have not been made available to the U.S. Congress which must vote on all allocations for military and economic aid to foreign countries. Political Officer Martin's lengthy report is entitled "Pressure For Change: Regime Instability." The use of the word "regime" as if to denote illegitimacy hardly indicates neutrality toward the Government of Nicaragua on the part of Jack Martin. The report states:

"The coalition of anti-Somoza regime forces includes the FSLN guerrillas, all sectors of opposition political sentiment, the Nicaraguan Catholic Church, and significant segments of the private business community."

The opposition coalition is called U.D.E.L., the Democratic Union of Liberation, characterized in January and July 1977 in the C.I.A.'s "National Basic Intelligence Factbook" as a united front "composed of anti-Somoza political movements and labor in the FSLN which is open to accepting collaboration with non-Marxist-Leninist opponents of the regime is causing the democratic opposition to reevaluate forming a common front with the guerrillas."

The Nicaraguan National Guard has received counter-insurgency training from the United States and its ability to withstand the F.S.L.N.'s attacks is such that it was given a backhanded compliment even by Political Officer Martin. He writes: "The recent attacks on the GN [Guardia Nacional] were an important test of regime stability. They demonstrated that the GN is prepared to defend itself rather than surrender or fall apart under

attack, and that there is as yet no sign of popular masses ready to arise to follow the lead of the FSLN. It will apparently require a much greater expenditure of lives on the part of the FSLN before the GN is significantly weakened or there is popular willingness to get involved."

The State Department's political evaluation notes the "salami effect" in raising demands that President Somoza step down. It suggests that the guerrilla attacks will either force the President to yield to some of the opposition political pressure so as to be better able to cope with the insurgency, or it will cause him to refuse to make accommodations so as not to appear weak. If the anti-Communist President does not yield to his enemies, "It is likely that political-revolutionary pressures on the regime will increase."

... [This] likely would result in a deteriorating economic climate which would lead to further private sector aggressiveness." Any accommodation by President Somoza with his enemies, although "as minimal as he judges necessary" and "accomplished as much as possible on his terms," will cause the Nicaraguan Government to be "slightly weakened" and may provide "an opportunity for further changes."

Even so, the State Department's Political Officer in Managua admitted twice in his conclusions that "there is no indication of the imminent collapse of the regime" and that "it seems unlikely that Somoza could be forced to step down from his control of the regime before the end of his term [as President, he may not succeed himself] in 1981."

HARRINGTON KILLS TESTIMONY

As part of the continuing campaign against President Somoza, plans had been carefully made for the House Subcommittee on International Development, chaired by Representative Michael Harrington (D.-Massachusetts), to hold a Hearing about the situation in Nicaragua on Wednesday, February 9th. The principal witness was to have been Terence A. Todman, Assistant Affairs, and many observers expected that Mr. Todman would join the clique attacking Nicaragua for oppressing the "human rights" of the F.S.L.N. terrorists and rioters. To the contrary!

In accordance with standard procedure, copies of Mr. Todman's testimony were delivered to Chairman Harrington and the other Subcommittee members on February 7th in advance of the Hearing. Later that day, and without warning, the Hearing was cancelled. After a time it was "rescheduled" for the middle of March.

In these unusual circumstances, *The Review Of The News* began to ask questions and was soon able to obtain a copy of the testimony that Assistant Secretary Todman had intended to present. It was a strong and balanced statement that exposed as lies many of the allegations current in the press about the Nicaraguan Government and President Somoza. When we raised the matter, a spokesman for the notoriously radical Congressman Harrington, Gary Jefferson, claimed that the Hearing had been cancelled at the request of the State Department so as not to add to the problems of Nicaragua in the midst of riots and a general strike. He explained that the decision to cancel was a bi-partisan move arranged between Representative Harrington and Congressman Larry Winn (R.-Kansas), the ranking minority member. Jefferson admitted that Harrington had studied the Todman testimony.

When Representative Winn was interviewed he said that he had not seen the Todman statement prior to the cancellation, and that he had not discussed it with Representative Harrington. If Mr. Winn had learned of its content he would not have

agreed to cancelling the Hearing and Nicaragua's position would be the stronger.

Assistant Secretary Todman's prepared statement sought to focus "primarily on the purpose and effectiveness of our economy and security assistance to Nicaragua, and the linkage that the current human rights situation has to this assistance." Mr. Todman noted that the purpose of providing funds through the U.S. Agency for International Development was to help the very poor, and thus "our efforts in Nicaragua focus primarily on small farmer development programs; on solving basic problems in nutrition, health delivery and family planning; and on developing more relevant and less costly forms of education." His statement noted that A.I.D. funds support the Nicaraguan Government's "rural development plan." Todman's statement noted that "despite the demands of Managua's earthquake reconstruction, Government services to agricultural development have grown from \$7 million in 1970 to \$25 million in 1976. . . . Expenditures for public education and health have increased slightly, as a percent of rising gross domestic product."

Furthermore, the Nicaraguan Government has established a Small Farmer agency which since 1975 has made over 11,000 loans to 7,000 small-farm owners, extended technical assistance, made rural enterprise loans, and is helping small farmers to form voluntary cooperatives. After enumerating education programs in nutrition, health, sanitation, water supply, etc., the Todman statement nailed down the Big Lie about alleged embezzlement and corruptions, as claimed in the "Liberal" press, stating: "Since the 1972 earthquake twenty-eight major audits, two separate Congressional Staff surveys, and a General Accounting Office report on reconstruction activities have been completed. We are pleased to note that no diversion or misuse of official U.S. assistance has been revealed by these reports."

Mr. Todman went on to explain that the security assistance program was designed to guide Nicaragua "towards a rational arms procurement policy," and that the training program is "intended to promote U.S. concerns for democracy, human rights and standards of military professionalism." He stated that "we desire to seek the maintenance of stability in the Central American region and the fulfillment of our commitment to hemispheric collective security under the Rio Treaty. We believe our assistance helps to provide the Central Americans with the sense of security which is important for social, economic and political developments. . . . Security assistance also helps to maintain our cooperative political relationship with that country. Nicaragua has consistently supported U.S. positions in the UN, the OAS, and other international fora."

With regard to respect for human rights, Assistant Secretary Todman's prepared statement said "it is our opinion that marked progress has been manifested in recent months." He continued: "We recognize that the Government has a duty to protect the population from terrorism and acts of violence. . . . Although terrorist acts have continued since last February, we have noted a significant diminution in reported incidents of violations of the person by the National Guard. On September 19, the state of siege was terminated with the immediate reassertion of a free, vocal opposition press, the restoration of the right to habeas corpus, outdoor assembly and civil court authority."

The Assistant Secretary of State's intended statement noted that "Despite the mid-January rioting and attacks by guerrillas on National Guard barracks February 1 and 2 which resulted in a number of deaths, the National Guard has thus far reacted in a generally restrained manner throughout the

past weeks of crisis." His lone concession to the press smear of Nicaragua was merely to note that "some here questioned the degree of non-deadly force used against protestors." Municipal elections were held on February 5th, he noted, "with some opposition candidates running, even though the opposition Conservative Party had called for postponement of the elections." It is significant that although the opposition party generally receives in open voting only 5 to 8 percent of the vote, it is guaranteed a minimum of 40 percent of the seats in the Nicaraguan legislature by a provision of the constitution. Not surprisingly, the U.D.E.L. calls for election boycotts were generally ignored by the people. So much for "repression."

THINGS TO CONSIDER

Representative Michael Harrington of Massachusetts will be remembered by readers of this magazine as the Congressman whose travel expenses to a Communist-organized anti-Chile conference in Mexico City were paid by Soviet K.G.B. agent Orlando Letelier. That is a fact supported by considerable documentary evidence.

Readers will further remember that the K.G.B.'s agent Letelier was not a mere spy seeking defense information but a top "agent of influence" whose mission was to coordinate the phoney "human rights" campaign in order to isolate the anti-Communist Latin American Governments from U.S. economic, military, and political support. His targets were U.S. Congressmen, congressional staff aides, other government officials, and leaders of the "Liberal" academic and political sectors. It is interesting to note in this context that career Foreign Service Officer Terence A. Todman has been the target of continuing sharp attacks by the so-called "human rights" lobbying cabal, particularly by the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, set up according to its director with input by Communist agent Letelier following that anti-Chile Communist conference in Mexico attended by Congressman Harrington.

Now Representative Harrington has canceled Subcommittee Hearings that would have authoritatively exposed the truth about conditions in Nicaragua. The Todman testimony would have been instrumental in freeing the 1977 U.S. assistance funds for Nicaragua, and in ensuring that assistance for 1978 is forthcoming as previously. Now Assistant Secretary Todman's testimony has been consigned to the trash can by the arrogant actions of Chairman Harrington.

As Congressman Larry McDonald (D-Georgia) noted after seeing a copy of the intended Todman testimony: "This document makes it plain that the new policy of 'hands off Nicaragua' being advocated by some sections of the State Department is simply part of the Leftist campaign to turn that nation over to the Communists."

We would do well to remember that the attacks on friendly Nicaragua were set up by a Moscow-trained Nicaraguan Red named Carlos Fonseca Amador, killed late in 1976 in a shootout with the National Guard. It is an undisputed fact that the F.S.L.N. leadership received terrorist training in Cuba, and over the years has repeatedly used Cuba as a refuge following defeats at the hands of the Nicaraguan National Guard. It is yet another fact that the F.S.L.N. have a reciprocal and cooperative arrangement with the Castro terrorist bands in Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras—Nicaragua's neighbors—and that considerable contingents of F.S.L.N. cadre are training in camps located in remote areas along the borders for future attacks. Anti-Communist Nicaragua deserves our support. Especially in view of trouble coming in nearby Panama no matter what happens to the pending treaties. ●

FEDERAL WORKER PAY A POLITICAL FOOTBALL

HON. HERBERT E. HARRIS II

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, on September 6, I introduced a resolution in the House (H. Res. 1336) to disapprove President Carter's plan to hold this October's pay adjustment for Federal civilian and military employees to 5.5 percent. I felt then, as I do now, that Federal workers should receive the full 8.4 percent increase the Labor Department, Civil Service Commission and White House Budget Office all agree is required under the 1970 Comparability Act to keep Federal wages comparable to jobs in business and industry.

When President Carter announced in April, his intention to impose an arbitrary wage freeze on Federal workers, he said he hoped it would serve as an example of restraint that business and industry would follow as part of his anti-inflation program. However, a new Congressional Budget Office study concludes that "in truth, a cap on Federal pay is largely symbolic" and the savings "would not be large enough" to dampen inflationary pressures on the economy. And a recent Business Week article on private-sector wages indicates that pay raises for white-collar workers are going as high as 11 percent in some companies, "with no downward trend in sight."

All the available evidence shows that a symbolic freeze on people who send out social security checks and guard our defense bases will not ease the budget squeeze of American families. What this amounts to is a political football, not a solution to our Nation's economic ills.

Since introducing my resolution favoring the 8.4 percent adjustment, I have tried to present the facts supporting my resolution, but they have fallen on deaf ears. Many colleagues say they sympathize with my position, but say they would not vote for the resolution this close to an election. Still others refused to even attend a Civil Service Committee meeting I requested to consider the merits of the resolution. Some told me they hoped I would bring it to a floor vote so they could register an appealing anti-Washington vote to tell constituents back home about during their reelection campaigns.

In light of these attitudes among some of my colleagues, I conferred over the past few days with representatives of various Federal employee and military groups, who concluded that it would be unwise to seek a record vote in the House on my resolution. While it appears we would not have the votes to win, I am more concerned that it would provide an opportunity for some Members to capitalize on the rhetoric of an anti-Washington vote in this election year. So, in an effort to prevent dedicated Federal

and military workers from being unfairly used in political campaigns, I have decided not to call for a rollcall vote to overturn the President's 5.5 percent pay lid.

Congress must lead the fight against inflation, but this so-called symbolic action will not help ease the high price of groceries, hold down utility bills, or reduce housing costs. Federal workers are not the cause of inflation, they are the victims of it and I regret that they are being used as scapegoats for our economic problems. The American people expect more than symbolism to fight inflation, and Federal workers expect to be treated fairly with other sectors of the economy.●

THE FEDERAL BUDGET FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR 1979

HON. JOSEPH L. FISHER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, Congress has now established Federal budgetary limits for the next fiscal year that begins in October. The conference report on the second budget resolution for the fiscal year 1979 contains a projected deficit of \$39 billion, with a spending ceiling of \$488 billion and a revenue floor of \$449 billion.

The deficit figure represents a slight improvement from the resolution that the House approved in August which contained a deficit of \$40 billion. It is a much greater improvement over what was being considered earlier this year when talk of \$50 and \$60 billion deficits were commonplace. I voted to support the second budget resolution primarily because of the reduction in the deficit figure.

But the deficit is not as low as I would like. I believe that it can be reduced still further while retaining a significant tax cut and without cutting into the effectiveness of Federal programs. This can and should be done through a prudent review of ongoing Federal activities with an eye toward increased efficiency.

Reduction of the Federal deficit must be the order of the day if we are to win the fight against inflation. A lower Federal deficit will not singlehandedly solve the inflation problem, but it represents an important step. During the debates on the budget resolutions this year, I fought to reduce overall spending levels and to cut funding for specific programs in an effort to keep the deficit down. The spending totals have come down, but mostly through re-estimates of how fast appropriated funds can be spent. There will be opportunities throughout the year to reduce the deficit further through real cuts in spending. In my opinion, spending could be cut in a practical way by several billion dollars more. I urge the administration and the Congress to take every possible action in the direction of further deficit reduction.●

DONALD A. ABRAHAM, A
MAN OF THE PEOPLE

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, on July 24, 1978, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania lost one of its most promising young legislators in a tragic automobile accident. Donald A. "Donny" Abraham, the 47-year-old representative from the 36th District, was killed when an oncoming car crossed the medial strip and crashed head on into his vehicle. Donny was en route to visit his mother in a hospital when the accident occurred.

His death was a shock to all who knew Donny. In just a few short years he had won the respect of his colleagues in State government and the love of the people he served. He had proven himself a competent, sincere, compassionate man dedicated to helping others, particularly the elderly and the handicapped.

On September 14, 2 months after his death, Donny was eulogized at a unique memorial service in the union hall of local 1397, USWA, in Homestead, Pa. The setting for this solemn gathering was the annual corn roast for pensioners of the Steel Valley.

Now, that may seem a bit strange to some people, combining a memorial service with a corn roast, but it was a fitting means for these retired steelworkers to remember Donny Abraham. The corn roast has been a pet project and labor of love for Donny and his longtime friend, Mayor William Knight of Munhall Borough, for more than a decade. Nothing delighted these two gentlemen more than to doff their official robes of office and don aprons to shuck corn, cook hotdogs and swap tall stories with the pensioners.

On September 14, more than 400 of them joined a host of dignitaries from all levels of government across the State to pay tribute to their deceased friend. One after another in voices choked with emotion the speakers groped for the words to describe their feelings about Donny Abraham. Perhaps Mayor John Dindak of West Homestead, who lost his mother the same day Donny died, spoke for everyone when he told the assembly:

Donny was good to me, my family and the people of West Homestead as he was to everyone. When I buried my mother, I buried a brother too. We all did.

The eulogies to Donny included formal resolutions of sorrow presented his family by the Commonwealth and various governmental subdivisions, an announcement the pensioners were establishing a scholarship fund to perpetuate his memory, plans for naming a new high school after him and last, but not least, the proclamation by Mayor Knight that henceforth the second Thursday in September—the traditional day for the corn roast—would be known as "Donny Abraham's Day."

The tributes to Donny continued for more than 2 hours until James F. "Rick"

Lawry, president of Local 1397's Pensioners Association, rose and declared the memorial service closed and the corn roast open. Within minutes the solemnity that had filled the hall was replaced by the sights and sounds of people indulging in good food and fellowship. Donny would have liked that; his people enjoying themselves on his day.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleagues in the Congress of the United States, I extend our sincere sympathies to the family of Donny Abraham. May they find comfort in the knowledge their loss is shared by many who knew Donny Abraham to be a man of the people, one who truly loved serving others.●

CHISM RETIRING AS PELHAM'S
GRID ANNOUNCER

HON. DAWSON MATHIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. MATHIS. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues a newspaper article concerning my good friend James Barney "Bull" Chism of Pelham, Ga., who is retiring from local sportscasting as well as leaving his post as editor in chief of the Pelham Journal.

[From the Thomasville (Ga.) Times-Enterprise, Thursday Sept. 21, 1978]

CHISM RETIRING AS PELHAM'S GRID
ANNOUNCER

(By Wendy Freedman)

PELHAM.—These days J. B. "Bull" Chism is being seen more and heard less.

After 33 years, the voice of the Hornets has a different pitch. Chism retired from announcing the Pelham High School football games this year, and was recently presented a life-time pass to the press box so he won't entirely miss being the man in the sky.

And, he has turned over the duties of editor-in-chief of the Pelham Journal to his son, Neal, 31.

But the Chism's influence probably will be felt in this tobacco-belt community for some time.

The stocky, chatty 64-year-old Chism was raised with the newspaper and assumed the editorship when his father died in 1956.

"I grew up with it," said Chism. "All I ever knew is newspapering. I learned to walk when I pulled up on the back of a linotype machine. I used to nap at the paper."

J.B. Chism Sr.,—Bull's father—was a printer's devil in Nashville, Ga., from the time he was 9. The apprentices were so named because they "played hell so much," Chism explained. The elder Chism was a linotype operator in Quitman before he bought the Pelham paper in 1925.

The nickname Bull comes from a 1925 incident when young Chism reluctantly went to dentist Dr. John O'Neil, shortly after moving to Pelham.

"I needed a tooth pulled," he said. "I began screaming, and the dentist, to calm me down, asked me what the J.B. in my name stood for. I told him 'John Bull,' and it stuck, said James Barney Chism.

During the years he was editor, the Pelham Journal changed from a four-column to eight-column format, and moved to the old Hand Trading Co. building on McLaughlin Street. There, Chism grinds out his weekly column and fondly oversees the editorial and paste-up operation.

"At one time," he said proudly, "it was the only weekly in Georgia which was a member of the Associated Press."

Chism remembers when newspaper offices were a lot different.

"With hot type," he said, "you worked day and night. It was noisier, too." Hot type involves letters punched into lead. About 10 years ago, the paper changed to computerized offset printing.

But the news concept stayed basically the same over the years.

"I've always tried to run it the same way," he said. "After offset came, at least I could spend more time writing."

"I try to report the news. That's what the paper's for—to report the news accurately. There have been many criticisms over the years but all articles will make half the people glad and half mad."

While other weekly newspapers lean toward being town cheerleaders, the Pelham Journal has managed to headline controversial issues.

When a group of parents recently blasted the Pelham Board of Education for the physical condition of the schools, the story was spread across the top of the front page.

"In a small town of course, you have to be careful of hurting anyone," Chism said. "My daddy told me if you can't say anything nice, don't say it at all. But we do have to tell it like it is."

If Chism has a grasp of what goes on at complicated government meetings, it is because he knows the system inside and out. He was both a city councilman and a school board member, as well as honorary coach of the Hornets, Rotary member and active in the Methodist Church.

Now, son Neal runs the paper, under Chism's watchful eye. The youngest Chism son, a graduate of the University of Georgia journalism school, is a public relations officer with Coats and Clark at Toccoa.

"I always wanted my children to follow in my footsteps," said Chism. He has high hopes for his three grandchildren.

Not content to totally sit back and watch, however, Chism still covers meetings and regularly writes his column, "Down the Chism Trail," a collection of anecdotes and words of wisdom, which he has written for the past 25 years.

"I enjoy the column," he said. "I can just sit down and have my say."

Although the most enjoyable thing about his years in Pelham is "just producing the paper every week," Chism will always have a soft spot in his heart for the Hornets.

"Thirty-three years ago someone had a public address system in the back of a truck and needed an announcer. I said I'd do it, and I never stopped." Except for serving in the Armed Forces, Chism has only missed one game.

"I tried to have fun with it," he said. "Sometimes you make an error, and you have to make some comical, cover-up remark."

Over the years, even the games have changed. Initially, there was no press box or bleachers, and fans just ran up and down the sidelines, he said.

But Chism, who accepts change, will probably find Friday nights hard to get used to.

"I'll probably still go to the press box and head for the mike," he said. ●

THE CASE OF THE FRADKIN FAMILY WHO ARE DETAINED IN RUSSIA

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join in the "vigil for freedom" sponsored

by the Union of Councils for Soviet Jewry on behalf of Soviet Jewish families and individuals who are being detained in the U.S.S.R. as a result of the Soviet Government's repressive emigration policies.

In 1975, 35 nations signed the Helsinki Final Act, which committed the 35 signatory nations to pursue policies consistent with basic principles of human rights, including the reunification of divided families whose members live in different countries, religious freedom, minority rights, and free travel between countries.

Unfortunately, the Soviet Government has disregarded the human rights provisions of the Final Act.

Today, I bring to my colleagues' attention the case of Daniel Fradkin of Leningrad. He, his wife, Sara, and their children, Wolf and Faina, have filed applications to emigrate to Israel six times, but have been refused each time. The reason for refusal was ostensibly because of Daniel's access to secret documents in 1963, despite the fact that in the course of the following 9 years he worked as a lecturer of mathematics in the Institute of Electrical Communication in Leningrad with no access whatever to secret information. In 1972 he was discharged and deprived of work in his field. He is now working as a postman. All of his and his wife's relatives are in Israel and the Fradkin family are very eager to join them. His father is sick and elderly, and pleads for help to enable his son to leave the U.S.S.R. It is my hope that this vigil for freedom will result in early emigration to Israel for this family. ●

CONSUMERS OPPOSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE SUGAR BILL

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, the House will soon have the opportunity to vote on sugar legislation. There will be a clear choice between a version reported by the Agriculture Committee and a version reported by the Ways and Means Committee. The Ways and Means Committee version will save the consumers \$3.5 billion compared to the Agriculture Committee's proposal.

Today's Washington Star editorializes on some of the differences between the two bills:

TOO SWEET FOR CONSUMERS

The Sugar Stabilization Act scheduled to come before the House this week would be more appropriately named the "Consumer Rip-off Act."

The White House estimates the legislation drafted by the House Agriculture Committee would cost consumers \$4 billion over the next five years. A congressman who spoke out against it the other day—Rep. Dave Stockman, R-Mich.—estimates the five-year cost to consumers could reach \$6 billion.

Ostensibly the bill is designed to help some 13,000 U.S. sugar growers. In fact, the biggest beneficiaries would be some two dozen corporations that dominate the sugar industry. The bill for this Federal largesse would be paid by 216 million U.S. consumers.

The bill would raise the raw sugar support price from 14 cents a pound to 16 cents and would provide for quarterly increases through 1983. Representative Stockman claims the quarterly escalator provision could send the raw sugar price skyrocketing to 25 cents a pound by 1982.

The bill also would require more extensive use of quotas and fees to limit sugar imports in order to keep the price of U.S.-produced sugar artificially high. Erecting such additional barriers to foreign sugar not only could be disastrous to the recently negotiated International Sugar Agreement, which is designed to stabilize the world price of raw sugar, but it also might seriously hamper the U.S. effort to open foreign markets to more U.S. agricultural products.

The Ways and Means Committee has prepared a substitute bill which would establish a support price of 15 cents a pound and eliminate the quarterly escalator provision of the Agriculture Committee bill. Even this is above the administration's recommendation of a 14.5 cents-a-pound price support floor, but it's infinitely better than the Agriculture Committee's bill and a similarly inflationary sugar bill already passed by the Senate.

In a letter to members of the House, the director of the administration's Council on Wage and Price Stability, Barry Bosworth, protested that the Agriculture Committee's bill could have serious effects on White House efforts to restrain inflation. "If we are to be successful in moderating inflation, the trend of enacting special interest legislation that raises consumer prices must be reversed," he said.

The question members of the House ought to ask themselves is: Whose interests are uppermost—13,000 sugar growers (of which a couple of dozen corporate giants will benefit the most) or 216 million consumers who already are staggering under the impact of runaway food prices? ●

RED CROSS CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

HON. GARRY BROWN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. BROWN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, in these times when it seems only the bad, the ugly, or indifferent capture the attention of the public and the media, I am pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues a noteworthy act of mercy performed by one of my constituents, Mr. Neil C. Herndon, Jr., of Hastings, Mich.

Mr. Herndon has been awarded the Red Cross Certificate of Merit, which is the highest award given by the American Red Cross to a person who saves or sustains a life by using skills and knowledge learned in a volunteer training program offered by the Red Cross in first aid, small craft, or water safety. The certificate bears the original signatures of the President of the United States and Frank Stanton, the honorary chairman and chairman, respectively, of the American Red Cross.

The act of mercy performed by Mr. Herndon upon which the award is based occurred on July 28, 1978, near Mr. Herndon's home in Hastings, Mich. On this occasion, Mr. Herndon, who was trained in Red Cross advanced first aid, water safety, and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), was in his home when he was alerted to a traffic accident which

occurred on his street. Rushing to the scene, Mr. Herndon found several victims, one of whom had a severed leg. Mr. Herndon placed a tourniquet above the severed point, stopping the flow of blood from the wound. He then applied first aid to another man who had severe head wounds and attended several other victims as well.

In the words of the president of the American Red Cross, George M. Elsey:

Without doubt, the use of first aid by Mr. Herndon saved the victim's life. . . This meritorious action exemplifies the highest ideals of the concern of one human being for another who is in distress.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure all of my colleagues join me in extending to Mr. Herndon my sincere congratulations upon his receipt of this award and my deep thanks for his service to his fellow man. ●

MRS. ERMA R. JONES OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, HONORED AS GRAND WORTHY MATRON, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, on November 4, 1978, a recognition banquet will be held for Mrs. Erma R. Jones of Youngstown, Ohio, who has attained the highest honor that the Order of the Eastern Star can bestow.

On August 9, 1978, Mrs. Jones was elected and installed as the Grand Worthy Matron of Amaranth Grand Chapter, Inc., Order of the Eastern Star, State of Ohio, during its 91st annual communication held at Stouffer's Dayton Plaza Hotel in Dayton, Ohio.

Mrs. Jones was born in Tennessee and raised in Akron, Ohio. She is the eldest of 12 children born to Mrs. Evie Ashley Gibson and Mr. Chester L. Gibson, both deceased. Her father, a dedicated member of every branch of Prince Hall Masonry, was elevated to the office of Most Excellent Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons, Prince Hall, in 1959.

The wife of Richard C. Jones, Erma Jones received her elementary and secondary education in the public schools of Akron. After her graduation from Garfield High School in Akron, she continued her education through private tutoring, self-study, and by attending Youngstown State University.

An accomplished musician, Mrs. Jones was taught the rudiments of music by her father, later developing a God-given talent through the tutoring of Dr. Nathaniel Armstrong of Akron, and Dr. Richard Einsel of the Dana School of Music, Youngstown State University.

Widely known in the Youngstown, Akron and western Pennsylvania religious and civic circles, Mrs. Jones has been the minister of music for the Price Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church in Youngstown, for 30 years. As pianist, organist, and director, she has received many awards and accolades for the excellent concerts and cantatas performed

by her versatile choirs. Through her aid and encouragement, many of her talented young proteges have been inspired to further their education and have become teachers, noted singers and musicians.

Mrs. Jones is a member of the 20 Year Club of Strouss, a division of the May Co., having been employed there for 24 years as a clerk in the control offices of the furniture department. She retired in 1975.

An active member of the National Council of Negro Women, Mrs. Jones is also affiliated with the NAACP, the YWCA, and the Youngstown Area Urban League. She is self-employed as a teacher of organ and piano to private students. She is also a bridal consultant, coordinating beautiful weddings from the simplest to the most elaborate.

Fraternally, Mrs. Jones is a past matron of Covenant Chapter No. 48, Order of the Eastern Star. She has served Amaranth Grand Chapter as the pianist of the third district for many years and on a State level as grand deputy of the third district and as grand assistant organist. After her election to the office of grand associate conductress in 1972, she served as director of youth activities for girls assembly, State of Ohio, and chairman of many committees, including chairman of ways and means. Mrs. Jones is the founder of Excelsior Court No. 7, Heroines of Jericho, and has served as assistant grand organist of the Most Ancient Grand Court, Prince Hall, Heroines of Jericho, State of Ohio. She is a daughter of Al Kaf Court No. 144, daughter of Isis, Akron, Ohio, and she is a candidate for Bezaleel Assembly No. 19, Order of the Golden Circle, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, these are the highlights of the life of Mrs. Erma R. Jones. Her life represents a lifetime of service—fraternally, humanly, and spiritually—to God and to all her brothers and sisters, be they black or white.

I want to take this opportunity to congratulate Mrs. Erma R. Jones on receiving the highest honor awarded by the Order of the Eastern Star, and to commend her for her dedicated service to her fellow man. When her many friends join in honoring her at the recognition banquet, I hope to be there. ●

**WORDS ARE THE TOOLS FOR
GIRLS AND BOYS**

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of our colleagues to a group of prize-winning poems written by grade school students at Vineland Elementary, Frank C. Martin Elementary School, Everglades Elementary, and Pine Lake Elementary, Dade County, Fla. These poems have appeared in the Sunday Neighbors section of the Miami Herald.

The hopes of today and the promise of tomorrow are eloquently stated by the words of these young laureates. Inducing

a sense of nostalgia, these poems reflect a period of childish innocence we all once dearly cherished. These young poets deserve our highest praise and should be very proud of their creative accomplishments.

Hundreds of Dade County students and their parents and teachers participated in this poetry contest and it is my pleasure to share with you these beautiful pieces of children's literature. I request permission for the insertion of these poems at this point in the RECORD:

This prize winning poem was composed by a third grade student at Vineland Elementary. Principal: James Gould; SVP Contact: Ms. Mischia; Teacher: Linda L. Thweatt.

GRACEFUL SWANS

How graceful are the swans
With their long necks held high
Gliding across blue pond
Like clouds across the sky.

Jennifer Carter, age 8.

These prize winning poems were composed by the sixth grade students at Frank C. Martin Elementary School.

Principal: Alma P. Holton; Asst. Principal: Beulah H. Richards; Media Specialist: Judith A. Sattler; Teachers: Sylvia Campbell, Anne O'Grady, Ione Bridenstine, Eve Golden, Mary Nickerson, Phyllis Klomparsens, Lois Sweeting, Jack Seidner, Kathryn Chisholm and Mary Gates.

FLORIDA

Florida is a lovely State,
Its people friendly, as you know,
They welcome you so happily
With friendly smiles, with warm hellos.
This poem is for our great State,
Florida is its lovely name;
I hope that when my kids grow up,
Our Florida will be the same.

Adam Neijna, age 11;
Poet Laureate of Frank C. Martin.

YOUR FRIENDSHIP

Friendship should always be cherished,
So that it will never perish;
For it means love, it means to share,
To show someone you really care.

Friendship is two or can be all,
Friendship is big, friendship is small;
So give a smile to all you see,
This is what friendship means to me.

Melaine Chin, age 11.

SAD CLOWN

Dear little clown why are you sad,
For life can't really be that bad;
Why are your eyes filled with big tears,
Is that a trick to bring good cheers?
You make me laugh dear little clown,
Your sad face takes away my frown;
All the happiness that I see
I still need more, please, just for me.

Amy Spalter, age 11.

THE BELLE-BUOYS

In light of day and dark of night,
I often see this lovely sight;
Of Belle-Buoys swaying to-and-fro,
Tolling all ships their way to go.

They bounce and dance on top of waves
But never-ever misbehaves
For they are faithful to each one
Who goes to sea in night or sun.

Bharat Chatani, age 10.

DEBUT—THE NAME FITS HIM

Debut is my expensive cat,
He eats so much and gets so fat;
Then he jumps from couch to wall
Landing upon my soccer ball.

He thinks he's neat and full of soul
When he circles his dinner bowl;
Debut—Debut, precious kitten,
With all your charms I am smitten.

Julie Disalvarore, age 11.

MY DACHSHUND

My dachshund is so very cute,
But I wish that her name was "Boot";
Her name is really "Sugar S.",
And of all dogs she is the best.

She is so short, so very small,
She is our little baby doll;
She barks so loud night after night,
She scares robbers, gives them a fright.

Larry Spiegelman, age 11.

MY FRIEND

I have a friend whose name is "Stool",
And she is very very cool;
On sunny days we laugh and play,
On rainy days we hide away.

My friend is short, but she thinks tall,
We're closest friends, we have a ball;
Of those I love in our great land,
My friend is "Tops", she's really grand.

Nicole Gabai, age 11.

LET THERE BE LIGHT

Long ago before there were trees, birds, and
bees, there wasn't a thing anywhere, but
soon there would be. God was there!

He said the words, "Let there be light!"

Then all the world was bright. Trees, birds,
bees, and trees grew from the sand. It
was nice: "God Gave a Hand."

Jacqui Morgan, age 11.

MY NEW PET

Once on a warm hot sunny day,
I had an urge to go and play;
It was so nice and beautiful,
I jogged along then felt a pull.

To my surprise it was a dog
I saw he also liked to jog
It continued to follow me
I took it home and paid no fee.

Karen Span, age 11.

MY MOTHER

When I strike out or lay a bomb,
I can always count on my Mom;
She perks me up when I am low,
And makes me feel like I'm aglow.

She is, in all, my true best friend,
And I can trust her to the end;
For me there will be no other
To replace, my dear sweet Mother.

Keith Robinson, age 12.

MY FAMILY

Five people in my family,
And each one is "Special" to me;
My father goes to work each day,
My mother helps in her own way.

My family is important too,
To all my friends there's no taboo;
For in their love they fill my need,
My family knows—I will succeed.

Durshan Daswani, age 10.

BLACK HISTORY

I love to read "Black History",
It reveals my ancestry;
It's like something special I pursue,
In search of roots to hold on to.

Yes, I can be proud of my past,
For what was built was built to last;
Wonderful thought I think each day,
For past and future—I now pray.

Alison Bothel, age 12.

WHAT YOU ARE

It does not matter what you are
If your goal is a distant star;
It matters not color of skin
If you can find quiet peace within.

It matters not if rich or poor
If what you have you feel secure;
What matters most, and this is true,
To be thankful that you are you.

Valerie Price, age 12.

THE OCEAN BLUE

As I sat dreaming on the beach
The pretty waves seemed as to reach
Stretching way up onto the sand
Reaching—reaching to touch my hand.

The ocean is a shocking blue
Sometimes it's green and aqua too;
Its foam is like a bubbling light
Lighting the beach through the dark night.

Joanne Field, age 11.

YOUR MAILMAN

Your mailman comes through sun or snows,
He keeps your mail in nice neat rows;
He brings your letters straight to you,
Some make you happy, others blue.

On your mailman, you can depend
He's almost like your closest friend;
You wait for him to pass your way,
His friendly smile helps make your day.

Sharon Brown, age 12.

YOUR SHADOW

Your shadow follows you around,
You only see it on the ground;
Sometimes it's big and sometimes small,
There's time you don't see it at all.

Your shadow moves both up and down,
It's like a clown without a frown;
Your shadow is a part of you,
Whose favorite game is peekaboo.

Tracey Bratz, age 11.

THE SEA

I love to see the sea so blue,
It's there for me, it's there for you;
In its warm waves we jump and swim,
Its soft sounds like a lovely hymn.

The sea is blue, sometimes it's green,
And in a storm it acts real mean;
I love the waves rolling so high,
They're like my mother's lullaby.

Peggy Woodward, age 11.

The following prize winning poems were
composed by the fifth and sixth grade stu-
dents at Everglades Elementary. Principal:
Dr. Frazier Cheyney; SVP Contact: Nancy
Dohlin; Media Specialist: Ellie Angel; PTA
Contact: Mrs. Doris Follard; Teachers: Ger-
trude Park, Anne Sparks, Eleanor Sager, Jim
McCloskey, Ann Cohen, Harriet Brookman,
Berrie Shaw, and Norman Houlberg.

A SEAHORSE

A seahorse in the ocean blue,
But this horse doesn't have a shoe;
A creature filled with poise and grace,
The sea must be it's rightful place.

I've never heard it make a sound,
At least not while I've been around;
It wouldn't surprise me at all,
If it could make a horse like call.

Lila Quintiliani, age 10.

GALAXY

The galaxy isn't any empty place
It's filled with stars and within that space
There are also planets and meteorites,
Interspersed with rockets and satellites.

Is this a place where life abounds?
Can there be laughter and eerie sounds?
The galaxy is filled with mysterious things,
From Jupiter's moons to Saturn's rings.

Chris Proietti, age 10.

BLUE

Blue is the color of the sky so high,
Blue is the color of a T shirt dye;
Blue is the color of our private plane,
Blue is the color of the rain.

Blue is the color of sadness and sorrow,
Blue is the color of tomorrow;
Blue is the color of ink in my pen,
Blue is the color of my father's den.

Kimberlee Hutchins, age 11.

THE FRAGRANCE AFTER THE RAIN

There is a fragrance after the rain,
Brought by the wind right past the lane;
Good memories it brings indeed,

Also helps the flowers in need.
That fragrance once came right to me,
And opened up my eyes to see;
The lovely sight that nature is,
Created by those hands of His.

Antonio Galan, age 11.

RED AS

Red as a rose on a green vine,
Red as my toes in a straight line;
Red as my nose, oh, when it glows,
Red as a lady in a pose . . .

Red as my math teacher's kind face,
Red as the mud on one shoe lace;
Red as lobster on sandy beach,
. . . My face when I must make a speech.

Amy Hobbs, age 11.

MY PET

I have a pet so neat and clean,
Prettiest eyes I've ever seen;
It doesn't crawl, it doesn't walk,
I've never ever heard it talk.

It does not rock and roll or sing,
In fact, not much of anything;
If the answer you did not get,
A tropical fish is my pet!

Karen Clar, age 12.

I WONDER

I wonder why I love him so,
I wonder why I really care;
I wonder what would happen if
By chance that I should not be there?

I wonder if he loves me too,
I wonder wonder night and day?
Except the times when I'm with him,
Then all my wonders wash away.

Lysette Arocha, age 12.

MY BEST FRIEND

I love my horse, that is my bag,
About his gait I always brag;
He is a pacer, yes indeed,
I braid his mane and give him feed.

I barrel race him most every day,
He's my best friend and loves to play;
I clean his hooves when we are through,
His nose thanks me—our love is true.

Stefanie Betts, age 11.

The following prize winning poems were
composed by the fourth, fifth and sixth grade
students at Pine Lake Elementary. Principal:
Mrs. Charlene Houghton; Asst. Principal:
Mrs. Marta Kloverkorn; Teachers, Mrs. Grace
Samoriski, Dr. Nancy B. Maiztal, Ana R.
Driggs.

NATURE

Nature is such a lovely thing,
With all the birds in time to sing.
Earth is filled with the touch of trees,
The air is a soft rushing breeze.

Deer in the forests are awake,
That hunters might give them a scare.
Silence is brewing near and far,
Hoping to see a falling star.

Angelina M. Colmenar, age 12.

CAMELBACK

The first time I saw her was from the air,
She was down on the desert inhaling the
sand;
I thought the plane's engines would divert
her stare,
But she kept her head down on that
parched land.

Phoenix's camel had long been carved
By time, sand, and the windy weather;
In spite of stone mouth she's never been
starved,
For the earth and she are always together.

Denise Conlin, age 11.

SEASONS

When Spring is here we laugh and play,
We're filled with joy throughout the day.

When Summer comes we almost die,
Because it's hot, and that's no lie.

When Winter's here I'm cold as ice,
To write this poem was really nice.

Jim Lewis, age 11.

TRUE GRACE

A good ballet dancer she is,
She moves with grace across the floor;
Just like a swan on clear water,
There's nothing else you could ask for.

Her costume is so beautiful,
It's pink and black but nothing more;
It sways so nicely in the breeze,
It's like nothing you've seen before.

Kelly Fryda, age 12.

JUST YOU WAIT

The nervous, perspiring batter nears the plate,
The winning of the game is in his fate.

Watching the approaching hard pitched ball,
Hearing the anxious cheering crowd call:

"Swing your bat and make that hit!"
Three times the ball flew into the catcher's mitt.

With head held low he leaves the plate,
Next year will come—just you wait.

Michale Halberg, age 8.

U.S.S. GAMBIER BAY

Yes it was sunk, the Gambier Bay,
Broke Grandpa's heart that fatal day;
But our Navy was still so great
That it could stand this blow from fate.

There is one thing that all should know,
Navy's courage will grow and grow,
I hope some day I'll go to sea,
And make my grandpa proud of me.

Mike Robertson, age 11.

MY DIESEL TRUCK

When I grow up I want to truck,
Drive open road have lots of luck;
And when I drive my truck at night,
I will not speed, cause others fright.

On Nation's highways I shall roam,
My truck my home away from home;
I'll truck produce Summer and Spring,
My cab will be—throne for a king.

Shawn Warley, age 13.

THE SEA SHELL

Sea Shell, sea shell,
Sing me a song, O' please!
A song of ships and sailor men.
Of parrots, tropical trees,
Of islands lost in the Spanish Main
Which no man ever may see again;
Of fishes and coral under the waves
And sea horses stabled in great green caves.

Midge Martelly, age 9.

BISHOP MUGAVERO CELEBRATES 10TH ANNIVERSARY ALONG WITH THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE DIOCESE OF BROOKLYN

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, September marks two very special anniversaries for the Catholic community of Brooklyn, and indeed for New Yorkers of all faiths.

This month is the 150th anniversary of the founding of the diocese of Brooklyn and also the 10th anniversary of the Most Reverend Francis Mugavero's tenure as bishop of the diocese.

A truly good and gentle man, Bishop Mugavero shepherds the church with a special dedication to the temporal and spiritual lives of the faithful.

In addition to his role as a religious leader, he has placed great emphasis on

involvement in civic affairs. He recognized that he could not divorce himself from the daily life of the community, and he has spent countless hours in trying to keep New York City a desirable place in which to live. His perception of problems and his ability to develop solutions has made him one of the persons to whom the community turns during times of crisis. He can truly be described as one of the most outstanding leaders in the Catholic community, not only of our city, but of the country.

Bishop Mugavero, like his predecessors for the last century and a half, has always been available to help anyone who might need assistance and his kindness and understanding has set an example few can equal.

I know that my colleagues join me in saluting this outstanding religious and civic leader on his personal anniversary and for the diocese itself. I am enormously proud and deeply privileged to be able to serve within the diocese of Brooklyn and to be able to call Bishop Mugavero a friend. ●

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE CON- GRESSIONAL STEEL CAUCUS: QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF EX- PENSES AND FUND BALANCE

HON. ADAM BENJAMIN, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. BENJAMIN. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with Executive Committee Order No. 1, I am respectfully submitting herewith the quarterly financial report of the Congressional Steel Caucus for insertion into the RECORD:

QUARTERLY REPORT, FUND BALANCE STATEMENT, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, CONGRESSIONAL STEEL CAUCUS

Fund balance statement

Total revenues (Clerk Hire and Membership Dues)..... \$22,677.50

Less expenses:

January	0
February	2,000.00
March	3,574.20
April	3,287.25
May	3,312.75
June	3,057.15

Total caucus expenses..... 15,231.35

Unexpended revenues (as of June 31, 1978)..... 7,446.15

QUARTERLY REPORT, STATEMENT OF EXPENSES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, CONGRESSIONAL STEEL CAUCUS

Salaries	\$13,827.50
Travel	0
Stationery	329.95
Postage	26.00
Publications	88.53
Telephone	246.36
Equipment	581.01
Miscellaneous	132.00

Total expenses (as of June 31, 1978)..... 15,231.35

CONGRESSIONAL STEEL CAUCUS MEMBERS WHO HAVE PAID DUES AS OF JUNE 30, 1978

Gaydos, Joseph; Seiberling, John; Beville, Tom; Walgren, Douglas; Daniel, W. C.; Young, Bill; Kindness, Thomas; Walker, Robert; Yatron, Gus; Pattison, Edward; Duncan, Robert; Metcalfe, Ralph; Mikulski, Barbara; Carney, Charles; Ertel, Allen; Evans, Frank; Gilman, Benjamin; Mitchell, Donald; Molohan, Robert; Pease, Donald; Railsback, Thomas; Roe, Robert; Long, Clarence; Walsh, William.

Weaver, Jim; Evans, David; Dent, John; Myers, Michael; Cavanaugh, John; Coleman, E. Thomas; Ruppe, Philip; Shuster, E. G.; Murphy, Morgan; Oberstar, James; Nowak, Henry; Patten, Edward; Annunzio, Frank; Udall, Morris; Murphy, Austin; Murtha, John; Jenrette, John; Myers, Gary; Hanley, James; Regula, Ralph; Lundine, Stanley; Russo, Martin; Michel, Robert; Addabbo, Joseph.

Stratton, Samuel; Brown, George; Buchanan, John; Zefferetti, Leo; Mann, James; McClory, Robert; McEwen, Robert; McKay, Gunn; Marks, Marc; Murphy, John; Luken, Thomas; Applegate, Douglas; Pursell, Carl; Oaker, Mary Rose; Moorhead, William; O'Brien, George; Rooney, Fred; Miller, Clarence; Hillis, Elwood; Le Fante, Joseph; Mottl, Ronald; Harsha, William; Benjamin, Adam; Risenhoover, Ted.

Pettis, Shirley; Cornwell, David; Holland, Kenneth; Ammerman, Joseph; Dingell, John; Corcoran, Tom; Lloyd, Jim; Ichord, Richard; Fithian, Floyd; Gammage, Bob; Ford, William; Flood, Daniel; Kostmayer, Peter; Lederer, Raymond; Flowers, Walter. ●

PLANS FOR CURBING INFLATION

HON. MARGARET M. HECKLER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mrs. HECKLER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article that appeared in the Christian Science Monitor on June 5, 1978. The article sets forth the essence of three proposals for curbing inflation, as offered by Frank C. Genovese, a Babson College economist. The article outlines a unique plan to trim inflation: People receiving wages and salaries should be encouraged to take a larger portion of them, particularly increases, in the form of future pension benefits rather than as additions to current income. In effect this proposal would reduce the constant pressure on prices and would increase the flow of funds to financial intermediaries who manage pension funds. This in turn would spur investment. The lack of such capital formation has been a recurring symptom of our inflationary ills.

In addition Mr. Genovese proposes other plans to check inflation. One would allow parents to prepay college tuition by depositing tax-free payments on a regular basis with a college or university of their choice. Those funds could then be invested by the school and income from them credited toward future tuition obligations. Besides encouraging savings, under this plan parents could beat the inflationary impact of future tuition rate hikes by implementing prepayment plans.

The article follows:

[From the Christian Science Monitor,
Monday, June 5, 1978]

**PENSION PLAN PROPOSED FOR CURBING
INFLATION**

(By David R. Francis)

Many economists look on inflation much as the fundamentalist preacher views sin. Those who sin must suffer, say the preachers. Those who sin economically by creating inflation must suffer a recession, says the economic fundamentalist.

Other economists try to devise techniques to cure inflation without a recession and rising unemployment. None has so far proved very successful.

Former President Nixon imposed wage and price controls. They did work for a while. But once they were removed prices soared upward once again. Indeed, some calculations indicate that nothing was gained by the exercise.

President Carter is attempting to restrain wages and prices by "jawboning"—that is, by talking labor and business executives into voluntarily holding down wage and price increases. It has had some limited success so far in that a few corporations have promised to limit executive pay increases or prices. But the trade unions have shown little indication of going along.

OTHER PROPOSALS

Moreover, it could be that restraint in one sector of the economy will be offset by larger increases elsewhere.

There are other offbeat ideas for dampening inflation. Dr. Henry C. Wallich, a governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and Dr. Arthur Okun, a Brookings Institution economist, have proposed a carrot-and-stick tax technique to reduce increases in wages and fringe benefits. The government would reward companies (and workers) that held the line on wages by reducing their income taxes, or it would penalize companies that did not do so with stiff tax increases. That idea has won considerable publicity and attention in Washington.

Now, a Babson College economist, Frank C. Genovese, has come up with another plan to trim inflation. He suggests the government use its jawboning to encourage employees to take a substantial portion of their annual increase in benefits in the form of higher pension contributions rather than immediate wage gains. This would restrain consumption and prices, he predicts.

Moreover, it would have these other benefits, Professor Genovese says:

1. It would boost future pension levels. As it is, many workers have seen inflation sadly reduce the real value of their pensions.
2. It would provide the capital markets with new money. The pension funds would be invested in stocks or bonds, lowering interest rates and possibly raising stock prices. This would help firms either to borrow money at lower interest rates or sell shares on the stock market. Thus industry might be better able to finance capital investments that increase the capacity and productivity of industry.

3. With lower interest rates, the Federal Reserve System would be under less pressure to tighten credit drastically.

4. With industry seeing a slowing down of the increase in consumer power, it probably would be less inclined to boost prices and more inclined to bargain hard with trade unions.

TAX INCENTIVES, TOO?

Mr. Genovese figures that with labor worried about its pensions and business concerned about adequate supplies of capital, the climate of public opinion is favorable for presidential adoption of his plan. "This

would be jawboning with a purpose and a rationale."

If necessary, he adds, tax incentives could be devised to encourage its adoption. Employees might, for instance, have to pay extra taxes on any increase in income from the previous year, unless that increase was matched by extra contributions to a pension plan.

Mr. Genovese notes that the system would have to be scaled so as not to dampen purchasing power too much.

The Babson College professor has two other ideas for trimming inflation. First, he would encourage parents to save for their children's university costs by allowing them to deposit tax-free with a university a certain amount of savings. The university would add the money to its endowment funds for investment. When the child reached college age, the money would be withdrawn to pay his tuition and other expenses.

Mr. Genovese thinks this plan would be better than the tuition tax credit plan now moving through Congress, in that it would encourage savings and thus investment.

MORE PRICE INFORMATION

His third idea is to have Congress pass legislation forcing businessmen always to list prices or price ranges when advertising specific products or services. This, he reckons, would encourage price competition and discourage price hikes. Buyers could choose products more intelligently by having more price information available for comparisons.

Dr. Genovese is curious what other economists think of his proposals. "Maybe they have ideas of their own," he says.

Fundamentalist economists, however, will probably be skeptical. The only hope they usually offer is termed "gradualism"—bringing down the size of federal deficits and the growth of the money supply slowly enough over several years that the nation goes through a period of slow growth but not a serious recession. ●

**SEARCH AND DEVELOP ENERGY
SOURCES**

HON. LEO J. RYAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, the need to search for and to develop alternative energy sources is important if the United States is to achieve its goal of energy independence. We cannot afford to rely on any one form of energy whether it is petroleum, coal, nuclear, or solar.

One important alternative for the United States and the rest of the world is the commercial energy development of geothermal resources. It is an especially attractive energy source, because it does not contribute to the amounts of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, an increasingly significant problem. As with solar, the United States may want to help develop, market, and encourage the use of geothermal energy abroad, since both these energy sources are relatively inexpensive and help lessen the dependency of lesser development countries on wood and fossil fuels.

I was impressed by the initiative taken by people in Hawaii to tap their geothermal resources as is brought out in the following Washington Post article

by Lou Cannon. Geothermal energy development activity in California appears to be moving ahead. Hopefully, development will increase in the near future since the Bureau of Land Management is beginning to recognize the need and value of developing such resources on its lands.

The article follows:

HAWAII TAPS A VOLCANO FOR POWER

(By Lou Cannon)

KILAUEA, HAWAII.—The volcanoes that created this largest and lushest of the Hawaiian islands and occasionally endanger it now hold the promise of making this tourist-laden state energy self-sufficient and industrialized.

Design work has begun on a \$6 million generating plant financed by federal, state and local governments with the assistance of the Hawaiian Electric Co. The pilot plant will be powered by steam from the world's hottest geothermal well.

At the same time, Hawaii is encouraging various consortiums pioneering in the undersea industry of manganese nodule mining to build a refining plant here that will make it economically worthwhile to develop the vast geothermal resources underlying the Kilauea volcano.

"We have a new ball game here," says Hideto Kono, state director of planning and economic development. "Petroleum is no longer a dependable source. Activities will grow in places where there are dependable alternative sources of energy."

The potential "dependable sources" of energy in Hawaii are not limited to geothermal ones alone.

The island of Hawaii already obtains more than a third of its electrical energy from burning of bagasse, a sugar cane residue that resembles crumpled straw. On the crowded island of Oahu, where most of the state's 800,000 residents live, contracts will be awarded within the next few weeks for the collection of solid waste that will be compacted and used as fuel.

More exotic forms of energy development lie ahead, ranging from eucalyptus tree farms for firewood to the researching of ocean thermal energy to an experimental 16-story energy-generating windmill.

But it is geothermal energy, where the expected resource is large and the technology well developed, that Hawaii's future seems brightest.

The island of Hawaii, most southern and easterly of the chain that comprises the nation's 50th state, is twice the size of Delaware, rich in volcanoes and sparse in population.

Six years ago the University of Hawaii organized the Hawaii Geothermal Project and after long study drilling commenced on a four-acre site near the town of Pahoa in the eastern rift zone of the Kilauea volcano.

Two years ago the drillers were rewarded with the discovery of an unusually hot well—676 degrees Fahrenheit—at the relatively shallow level of 6,450 feet. The well has been tested periodically since, most recently with 42 days of continuous operation, and has continued to produce high-quality steam. Now, with federal and county assistance, the state has decided to build a three-megawatt pilot generating plant on this site.

Bill H. Chen, the University of Hawaii engineering professor who directs the geothermal project, believes that the intensely hot waters tapped by the well may be part of a vast underground, lake that runs from the crater of the volcano to the ocean nearly 40 miles away. The reserves are presently incalculable, but could produce thousands of megawatts of electrical energy.

Development of the geothermal steam is planned in stages. After the pilot plant has been completed and tested in 1980, plans call for construction of a 23 megawatt plant. After that, Kono envisions a 110 megawatt plant that will serve a manganese nodule refinery a decade from now. Ultimately, says Kono, the geothermal well could produce 500 megawatts of electrical energy annually, energy enough to provide power for a city of a half-million for a year.

In terms of energy availability alone this may be severely understating the resource because other volcanoes in Hawaii are thought to possess similar underground reservoirs. But the economics of development are more difficult.

While most regions in the United States are hard-pressed to meet the energy needs of their populations, the big island of Hawaii must find a use for the excess energy it is capable of generating.

Potential uses include development of an energy intensive alumina bauxite refining industry or piping the energy to the Puna Sugar Mill 15 miles away where another federally funded study is trying to determine the feasibility of using geothermal steam in sugar processing.

But the best long-term prospect appears to be the manganese nodule industry, which, because of the huge capital investment needed for deepsea mining, is expected to locate in countries with stable governments and in states that desire industrial development. Hawaii is strategically located near the richest field of manganese nodules in the Pacific, a band stretching from about 1,000 miles south of the island toward the coast of Baja, Calif.

But in the economic calculus for the project there are many variables, ranging from the world price of petroleum to the now-depressed world price of nickel, one of four minerals extracted from the manganese nodules.

But the biggest variable is the volcano. Because of the same intense volcanic activity that produces the steam, Kilauea holds peril as well as promise for potential developers.

Within sight of the well are two irregularly shaped mounds that were the vents—the places where lava escaped—in a 1955 eruption. From these vents a lifeless river of gray rock now extends to the sea.

The volcano erupted again last year at a site 20 miles away from the well. Because of the volcanic hazards, the Hawaiian Electric Co. is unwilling to participate in extensive commercial development until a costly back-up system—which could be activated if the geothermal plant were threatened—is built.

This has led the state and county to think in terms of a government-developed system that would be devoted to industry rather than residential use.

"It's an unacceptable proposition to have your electricity interrupted for a few days at home because of a volcanic eruption," says Chen. "But a large industry could live with this risk if its potential profit is great enough."

Chen believes that a power plant can be located in a relatively safe place and the wells dispersed so that a volcanic eruption would leave most of the system intact.

There appears to be substantial public support for the geothermal plant and accompanying industrialization. Government and private employers here are deluged with job applications, many of them from island residents who have left and want to return.

"People think of Hawaii as grass skirts and hula skirts, and we're responsible for it because we promoted it," says John P. Kerpeler, managing director for the county of Hawaii.

"But it isn't an accurate image. We have a skilled labor force here and one that needs work because sugar is depressed, and we have lots of resources. The story up to now has

been Oahu and Maui. The story of the next 20 years is going to be development and energy on the big island of Hawaii." ●

"GROWING OLD IN AMERICA"—CHICAGO TRIBUNE BEGINS SERIES ON ELDERLY AMERICA

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, as a ranking member of the House Select Committee on Aging I wish to advise my colleagues of a most important series which began this past Sunday in the Chicago Tribune. It is the culmination of a 6-month nationwide investigation which was conducted by a special Tribune task force examining aging in America.

The first article provides the demographic background on the extent to which the American society is aging. Their data parallels findings which my Subcommittee on Human Services has uncovered during five hearings which we conducted on the "Future of Aging." The elderly population of this Nation could almost double in the next 50 years with the largest increase among those aged 75 or older. It has great implications on all facets of our society from social, to economic to political. This demographic phenomenon presents, as the Tribune article states, a rising challenge to a nation.

I am pleased to insert into the RECORD the first of the Tribune series. The series promises to be one of the most important statements on aging in America in recent memory. I urge my colleagues to read this article closely and I especially commend its comprehensive nature:

THE AGED: RISING CHALLENGE TO A NATION

(My money runs out at the last of the month. I never go out. I read my prayers at night. I listen to the radio. It's not much.—Mrs. Isabel Hansen, 71, widow.)

(I am old. As soon as you can say that, you're over the hump. It's not a dirty word. I've earned every one of these gray hairs, and I'm not ashamed of them.—Stella Francis, 74, president, Chicago Gray Panthers.)

(I buy secondhand clothes; I don't mind. They say these are the Golden Years, but you can't prove it by me. Caroline Arangelovich, 71, retired waitress.)

(There are many persons who are retired from a job but who do not wish to retire from life. I'm not satisfied with sitting around looking out the window; that's a great way to deteriorate.—Henry Grant, 70, retired teacher.)

They are a mixed chorus, the voices of the elderly in America. Some, bowed by age, declining health, and loss of income, would agree with Ptah-hotep, an Egyptian philosopher, who wrote in 2500 B.C.: "Old age is the worst of misfortunes that can afflict a man."

Others cling fiercely to their pride and self-esteem and see old age as a period not to be endured but savored.

For all, it is a time of sudden and sometimes painful adjustments. They must contend with loss of spouses and friends, loss of income, a gradual loss of physical well-being, and a loss of the sense of belonging in a youth-oriented, highly mobile society.

Most of them, no matter how fortunate

their circumstances in old age, are burdened with a degree of fear—of being alone, sick, helpless, abused, disdained, or ignored. Some also are afraid of dying; others, in their despair, long for it.

The Tribune Task Force has spent six months assembling a portrait of the elderly in America today. Reporters worked undercover in nursing homes, boarding homes, home health agencies, insurance companies specializing in health insurance for the elderly, and firms that sell retirement properties.

They interviewed scores of experts on problems of the aged throughout the country and examined the operation of public and private programs designed to benefit the elderly.

The picture that emerged is no more uniform than the voices of the old.

America has made big strides in the last two decades in enabling its growing population of elderly to live out their lives in security and dignity. But the elderly remain particularly vulnerable to the greedy and rapacious, to confidence men and to common criminals. And some government programs for the elderly fall far short of their goals.

A national survey found that the major concerns of the old are crime, poor health, declining income, and loneliness.

Although few old people will experience the personal disasters that they dread, the catalog of troubles they can encounter is substantial, the Task Force learned.

Medicare, the government health insurance program for the aged that was begun in 1966, often covers only a fraction of medical expenses, forcing many of the elderly to make huge out-of-pocket payments. Sometimes it takes months for Medicare to come through with reimbursements.

Salesmen exploit the fears of elderly persons about poor health and high medical costs to sell expensive health insurance, some of it worthless or nearly so.

Sizable numbers of the elderly, financially unable to move out of decaying neighborhoods, are easy victims of muggers, purse-snatchers, and home invaders. Their recourse is to imprison themselves in their homes.

Many nursing and boarding homes are filthy and short-staffed, provide inadequate services, and keep elderly patients drugged to make them easier to handle. At one home, a reporter working undercover was left alone on the night shift with seriously ill residents, though she had said her only previous work experience was as a waitress.

Control over the homes is divided among a bewildering array of federal, state, and city bureaucracies—with the result that there is little control at all.

Home health care, touted by many government officials as a means of serving the elderly outside nursing homes, is being financially exploited by some private, not-for-profit companies that charge three to five times as much as profit-making ones.

Retired persons who buy property in the Sun Belt, hoping to live out their years in a comfortable climate, sometimes find they have bought uninhabitable patches of barren land, without water or electricity and miles from the nearest town and shopping facilities.

Such problems, if not corrected now, are likely to multiply in the decades ahead, when old people are expected to be the fastest-growing segment of the American population.

In 1900, American 65 and older—the usual definition of "elderly"—numbered 3 million, or just 4 per cent of the population. Today, numbering 23 million, they constitute nearly 11 per cent of the population, and the percentage is rapidly rising: Every day, more than 1,000 people in the United States reach age 65.

By the year 2000, according to most projections, there will be at least 30 million el-

derly. And by 2025, when the post-World War II "baby boom" generation reaches old age, they will number 45 million, or 14 per cent of the population.

Those projections may be too conservative. The Futures Group, "a think tank" organization in Glastonbury, Conn., believes that increases in life expectancy will be so dramatic that 72 million people aged 65 or over will be alive in 2025—roughly 22 per cent of the projected population.

Life expectancy at birth has increased by about 25 years since 1900. Then a person could expect to live 47 years; today, the average is 72 years (77 for women, 69 for men). The average age of Americans, 29.4 today, is expected to be 41 in the year 2000.

The Futures Group predicts that life expectancy at birth will average 86 by 2025.

The trend toward a more elderly population will have profound implications for the American economy and lifestyle. Social Security, pensions, health care costs, the job market, and retirement policies all will be affected.

America's preoccupation with youth will have to be tempered: Instead of such films as "Saturday Night Fever," we may in 20 years be deluged with movies about life and romance in a retirement community.

"This trend will affect every institution one can imagine," said Robert C. Benedict, U.S. commissioner on aging.

"It will have an impact on how we teach doctors to practice medicine, architects to design buildings, and community planners to do their job."

As America's population gets older and improvements in health care extend life expectancy, the group that University of Chicago gerontologist Bernice L. Neugarten calls the "old-old"—those 75 and over—is expected to grow fastest of all.

Today the elderly include 14.5 million persons who are 65 to 74, 6.7 million who are 75 to 84, and 2 million who are 85 or older.

The "young-old"—the 65-74 group—are expected to increase by only 39 percent between 1975 and 2010, but the 75-84 group will grow by 52 percent and those 85 and older by 111 percent.

That alone portends a boom for the nursing home industry. Only 5 percent of the elderly—about 1 million persons—are in nursing homes and similar institutions today.

"By the time we get to a doubling of the 65-plus population, we will have 2½ to 3 million people in nursing homes," said Dr. Robert N. Butler, director of the National Institute on Aging.

Most old people who enter nursing homes die there; the average stay is 1.1 years.

In an earlier time, most old people lived in the same home as their children, and families bore most of the burden of supporting them and caring for them when illness and disability struck.

That is still largely true in the black and Latino communities. But in an age marked by rapid mobility, it is no longer the case for most whites.

Contrary to popular myth, however, vast numbers of old people have not been deserted by their children or dumped in institutions to put them out of the way.

"Nursing homes are a last choice, not the first," said Dr. Ethel Shanas, a University of Illinois gerontologist whose studies on how families care for their elderly have done much to explode the myth.

Even though old people are less likely now to live with their children, 48 percent of those living alone have a child within 10 minutes of their home, Shanas found. Three out of four see one of their children at least once a week—more than half do so nearly every day—and only 11 percent go more than a month at a time without seeing at least one of their children.

But in a modern, urban society, care of the elderly increasingly is seen as a responsibility of the entire society rather than of the family alone. This concept developed in Europe many years ago but is relatively new to the United States.

Just 20 years ago, vast numbers of old people lived in poverty and misery. Social Security payments often were inadequate; few people were covered by private pensions, and some who were found that the pensions vanished as firms went bankrupt. The cost of health care turned many into paupers.

Since then, Medicare and Medicaid—the government health insurance program for the indigent—have been enacted. Social Security coverage has been greatly expanded, private pensions have spread with safeguards built into them, and a broad range of new federal, state, and city programs for the elderly have come into being.

The number of elderly living in poverty has declined steadily. Today, according to federal estimates, 15 per cent of the elderly—slightly more than 3 million persons—fall below the official poverty line [\$3,417 annually for couples and \$2,720 for individuals], compared with 11.8 per cent of the general population who do. The government says another 10 per cent of old people live in "near poverty."

Prof. James H. Schulz of Brandeis University, perhaps the nation's foremost authority on the economics of aging, believes the true figure for the elderly poor is 5 to 12 per cent when nonmoney income—such as food stamps, Medicare, and Medicaid—is considered.

Whether the figure is 1 million or 3 million, it represents people who have to struggle merely to survive in this affluent society. They bring the median income for all persons 65 and over to just \$161 a week for families, \$67 for individuals.

At the other end of the scale, nearly 8 million older persons live in households with incomes of \$15,000 or more. Many of America's elderly are doing quite well, and the public emphasis on problem areas tends to obscure the fact that this is generally the most prosperous, healthiest, and best-educated older generation in the nation's history.

As noted, 95 per cent of the elderly manage to live outside institutions, and 81 per cent enjoy sufficient health to be able to move about independently. More old people own their own homes than do persons under 65, and 82 per cent of the elderly homeowners have paid off their mortgages.

Although life remains bleak for a minority of the elderly, University of Chicago gerontologist Robert Havighurst says: "I don't think the elderly are especially poorly treated in this country. The middle-class elderly can take care of themselves. The problem is with people living alone."

Statistical evidence bears that out. Except for minority groups, those facing the most severe problems in income, housing, and health are elderly widows or people who never married, and they constitute only a small segment of the elderly.

"We always talk about gaps in services, and that reflects an assumption that all old people need services," said Jack Ossosky, executive director of the National Council on Aging in Washington.

"One-third of the elderly need significant help. Largely, they are the older of the old. But as we deal with the vulnerable old and the socially isolated, society thinks we are talking about all old people. This reinforces the negative stereotype of the elderly that prevails in this country."

But even most government programs for the elderly make no distinction as to need, and the costs have become immense.

Joseph Califano, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, recently estimated that such programs cost \$112 billion a year—5 per

cent of the gross national product and 24 per cent of the federal budget.

Several experts on aging have challenged his figures, but even allowing for a margin of exaggeration it is clear that the elderly represent a major cost to the American economy.

Nonetheless, the United States continues to lag behind some European countries—notably the Scandinavian countries, West Germany, and the Netherlands—in the care it gives its old people.

These countries have achieved higher standards of care by taxing themselves at a higher rate than Americans pay. A major question for American society is how much its citizens are willing to pay to assure a decent life for their grandparents, their parents, and ultimately themselves in old age.

Some press reports have forecast a developing "intergenerational warfare," with the shrinking number of younger persons in the work force rebelling at the burden of supporting a growing army of oldsters.

The recent approval by California voters of Proposition 13, which sharply reduced that state's property taxes, has fueled that argument.

But a Louis Harris survey found widespread support among younger people for programs to benefit the elderly, even if it means higher taxes. And most experts on aging discount the reports of "intergenerational warfare."

"The political system will work out change with compromise," said Schulz. "The young won't get everything they want, and neither will the old."

"The whole discussion is framed somewhat improperly. We continue to focus on the idea of somebody providing support for somebody else. But economists argue that the correct way to view it is the extent to which you are willing to defer income for your own old age."

Even if there are no major new programs for the elderly, Califano estimates, the cost of serving them will reach \$350 billion by 2010 and, in the 15 years after that, will jump to \$635 billion—more than 10 per cent of projected GNP and more than 40 per cent of the federal budget.

Commissioner Benedict agrees that there will be increased costs in serving the elderly in the years ahead—but he sees pluses as well.

"To the extent that the elderly require services, it means jobs," he said. "Just as there was a boom in the electronics industries after World War II, in the next half century a whole new services field for the elderly will start to develop, and it will bring jobs with it."

He predicts a boom not only in the nursing industry but also in nursing and other services to the elderly in their homes.

At least one expert worries that the elderly may be demanding too much.

"Any day now, the old can be in the same boat with the minorities, finding they have used up their potential for demanding more," said Dr. Wilma Donahue, 77, director of the International Center for Gerontology in Washington.

"It may be that we don't have much choice but to ask the family to provide more services to the old that they can't provide themselves. At the same time, we may have to evaluate more stringently how we determine who must have services so as not to give them to old people who are able to care for themselves."

This selective approach may not be politically acceptable, but it may require consideration in view of the rapid growth in the numbers of the elderly.

As Benedict puts it: "The demographics are alarming. Older people are increasing by 500,000 each year, and 80,000 to 100,000

of these need assistance and care of some kind."

The only alternative to meeting these needs, Ossosky said with a touch of hyperbole, "is what once was called the Final Solution. We have to react with greater humanity to people who are vulnerable."●

NUCLEAR POWER—A SAFE ELECTRIC POWER SOURCE

HON. GARY A. MYERS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. GARY A. MYERS. Mr. Speaker, I have previously reported on the results of a Canadian study—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of September 20, 1978—which concluded that the use of nuclear generated electric power posed a lesser health risk to the public than other ener-

gy sources. The American Medical Association recently provided another assessment of the health risk associated with generating electric power and have also concluded that the use of nuclear power is safer than that of coal and oil. The essence of the AMA article reinforces the conclusion of the Canadian study.

HEALTH EVALUATION OF ENERGY-GENERATING SOURCES*

The AMA House of Delegates, at its December 1976 Clinical Convention, requested that an evaluation be made of the health hazards of nuclear, fossil and alternative energy-generating sources, both for employees of energy-producing facilities, as well as for the general population. This report is a summary evaluation of such hazards prepared in response to the House of Delegates' request.

*Revised and corrected version of report adopted by American Medical Association House of Delegates, June 21, 1978.

The comparative consequences to health of these various sources of energy has been an interest in occupational health, environmental impact, and controversy over nuclear power. A number of studies have been initiated to consider these problems and all of these have encountered difficulties in making estimates that have a common basis for comparison. Problems exist in varying methodological approaches and in relating equivalence of efforts, estimates of morbidity, and evaluation of long-term health efforts, such as carcinogenesis and genetic effects.

Despite varying degrees of difficulty, quantitative assessments have been made of the mortality and morbidity associated with each of the fuel cycle components. The data from several authors are combined in summary form in Table 1 for coal, oil, nuclear, and natural gas fuel cycles. The table gives a range of estimates for the components of the fuel cycle of a 1000-MWe power plant, which roughly provides the electricity required by 1,000,000 people.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF HEALTH EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVE FUEL CYCLES FOR ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION¹

Effect	Coal	Oil	Nuclear	Natural gas
Occupational deaths.....	0.54- 8	0.14- 1.3	0.035- 0.945	0.06- 0.28
Nonoccupational deaths.....	1.62-306	1 -100.0	.01 - .16
Total deaths.....	2.16-314	1.1 -101.0	.045- 1.1	.06- .28
Occupational impairments.....	26 -156	12 - 94.0	4 -13	4 -24

¹ Per 1,000-MWe per year.

The data in Table 1 reflect deaths and injuries in coal mining, including coal workers' pneumoconiosis (black lung disease), accidents involving trains transporting coal, and the difficult-to-estimate mortality and morbidity of air pollution from coal-fired generating plants. Similarly, it includes estimates of deaths and injuries in uranium mining as well as fractional death and morbidity estimates for the other components of the nuclear fuel cycle. On the basis of

these tabulations, a coal-fired power plant each year results in from 48 to 285 times more deaths than does an equivalent nuclear-powered generating station, 2 to 3 times more than an oil-fired plant, and 36-1120 times more than one fueled by natural gas.

These four modes of electricity generation contribute unequally to the total electric power production in the United States. (Hydroelectric power is not considered here be-

cause the health impact is so low as to be negligible unless a dam breaks.) Table 2 analyzes the data from Table 1 in terms of relative contribution of each fuel cycle of the 1975 electric power production in the United States. Again, the large number of non-occupational deaths from coal are estimates that include the effects of air pollution that contribute to premature or excess deaths.

TABLE 2.—COMPARISON OF HEALTH EFFECTS FOR ALTERNATIVE FUEL CYCLES FOR ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES IN 1975

Fuel	1975, KWe × 10 ³	Equivalent number of 1000-MWe plants	Estimated deaths		Estimated occupational impairments
			Occupational	Nonoccupational	
Coal.....	844	128	69.0-1,024	207.0-39,168	3,330-20,000
Oil.....	292	44	6.0- 57	44.0- 4,400	530- 4,100
Gas.....	297	45	3.0- 13	180- 1,080
Nuclear.....	168	26	.9- 25	.2- 4	100- 340
Total.....	1,601	243	9.0-1,119	251.0-43,572	4,140-25,000

It should not be overlooked that combustion of coal leads to a release of radon-222 from the radium-226 that it contains. The radon continues to be released from the fly ash long after combustion, and produces a chain of radioactive daughter nuclides. The long-term effects of carbon dioxide production from combustion of fossil fuel have not been considered here. Each 100-MWe coal plant discharges 7.5 to 10.5 million tons of CO₂ per year to the atmosphere and the load from hundreds of fossil fuel plants may be greater than the atmosphere and the oceans can absorb. Predictions have been made of increased global atmospheric temperatures that might eventually result in drastic changes in climate with unanticipated health effects.

Comar and Sagan have summarized the quantitative assessments of health effects in the general population from electric power production in the United States in terms of enhanced risk of death per year. Table 3 provides an abbreviation of their analysis and demonstrates again a greater adverse effect on health by fossil fuel when compared to nuclear fuel for electric power production.

TABLE 3.—ENHANCED RISK OF DEATH PER YEAR FROM ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION¹

	Normal risk of death/year	Enhanced risk of death per year ²	
		Coal and oil	Nuclear
Age:			
10.....	1 in 3,800	1.38 in 3,800	1.0008 in 3,800
25.....	1 in 700	1.07 in 700	1.0001 in 700
45.....	1 in 200	1.02 in 200	1.00004 in 200
65.....	1 in 40	1.004 in 40	1.000008 in 40
All ages.....	1 in 100	1.01 in 100	1.00002 in 100

¹ Adapted from Comar and Sagan.

² Risk of death per year from natural gas as fuel for electric power production is equivalent to the normal risk (col. 2).

In summary, this brief report provides a range of estimates of the occupational and nonoccupational health effects of several predominant modes of electric power production. It appeared that coal and nuclear power will be the principal fuels for electric power production in the next 25 years. At the present time, coal has a much greater adverse impact on health than does nuclear power production, and efforts need to be directed toward reducing both the health and adverse environmental impacts of all forms of energy production.●

WILLIAM J. DWYER

HON. GOODLOE E. BYRON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor the memory of a Washington County resident and highly respected citizen of Hagerstown, Md.

Bill Dwyer, an attorney of Hagerstown, was deeply admired by all who knew and loved him. He fought a kidney ailment which led to a successful kidney transplant, followed by cancer. During those years he was devoted to his family, church, and community. He kept his sense of humor and was a true inspiration to everyone. Mr. Dwyer found time to run for public office and had just successfully won the primary for reelection as county commissioner.

William Dwyer will be greatly missed

by his wife, Sarah, his five children and all who knew him. I know my colleagues will join me in extending the official sympathies of the House to the family of this unselfish and civic-minded American.

I include the following article from the Morning Herald, September 27, 1978, in the RECORD at this point:

WILLIAM J. DWYER

"More than anything else," County Commissioner Keller Nigh said Tuesday, "Bill wanted to serve another term."

Nigh, who talked to Bill Dwyer privately last week, said Dwyer was "really glad he made it as a county commissioner."

William James Dwyer, 59, who died Tuesday morning at the Washington County Hospital, was born in Chicago. He was a son of the late Michael A. and Florence W. Walker Dwyer.

He completed his pre-law study at DePaul University in Chicago and was a graduate of Eastern College of Law in Baltimore. He opened a law office at 10 Jonathan St.

A World War II veteran, he was a member of the Morris Frock Post of the American Legion. He was also a Grand Knight of the Pangborn Council of the Knights of Columbus, a presiding justice of Elks Lodge, and a member of the local chapters of the Moose and Eagles.

He served as Lector at St. Ann's Church, regional vice-president of the Archdiocesan Catholic Men and was active in the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine at St. Mary's and St. Ann's parishes.

Dwyer served as a local trial magistrate from 1959 to 1962.

In 1974, the Democrat entered the race for County Commissioner. Though not well-known except as an attorney, Dwyer won the fifth highest number of votes in the general election and a seat on the county board.

He favored the development of parks and wanted to provide public housing for the elderly. He pushed a plan for a bike path along abandoned railroad tracks until the idea proved too costly.

The only issue which constantly drew his ire was the tax-cutting promises made by political opponents. He often wondered aloud how taxes could be reduced without cutting services.

Dwyer's health problems had begun a few years before he became a commissioner. His kidneys had failed, he had been placed on dialysis unit and in 1972 he received a kidney transplant.

Commissioner Burt Hoffman said Dyer had to be given medicine to narrow the chances that the kidney would be rejected. "The doctors told him that five percent of those who take the medicine develop stomach cancer and wouldn't you know it, Bill was in the five percent," Hoffman said.

Dwyer entered Johns Hopkins last November. He was in and out of the hospital for months before he returned home and to the commissioner's weekly meetings regularly about a month ago.

Undaunted by his illness, Dwyer filed for re-election and won in the Democratic primary.

Dwyer is survived by his wife, Sarah B. Grove Dwyer, of 1132 Beechwood Drive; one daughter, Mrs. Lois M. Blumenthal of Miami, Fla.; four sons, William J. Dwyer Jr. and Daniel P. Dwyer, both of Glenville, W. Va., Michael P. Dwyer, at home, and Timothy J. Dwyer, of Clear Spring; two sisters, Mrs. Mary Jane Coleman of Chicago and Mrs. Joan Gill, of Evergreen Park, Ill.; and one brother, Robert E. Dwyer, of Chicago.

A mass of Christian burial will be celebrated at St. Ann's Catholic Church on Friday at 10 a.m. by the Rev. Father James R. Schaefer. Burial will be in the Boonsboro Cemetery.

The family will receive friends at the Bast Funeral Home in Boonsboro Thursday evening from 7 to 9. Prayers will be said at 7 p.m.

The family requests that flowers be omitted. Memorials may be made to the Western Maryland Dialysis Center, 1500 Pennsylvania Ave., Hagerstown. ●

WHAT THE ADMINISTRATION AND CONGRESS CAN LEARN ABOUT TAXES AND ECONOMIC GROWTH FROM WEST GERMANY AND JAPAN

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, the National Taxpayers Union is running a public plea for reduced capital gains tax rates in the Nation's newspapers, and I applaud them for it.

This ad has been designed to show that the administration's thinking about capital gains taxes is inconsistent with historical examples, including our own, and damaging to the economy. It does an effective job of it.

The ad shows the correlation between high capital gains tax rates and declining growth, the grossly unfair way in which the tax works to destroy the savings and investment we must have to create jobs for the presently unemployed and for a growing labor force, what the administration and Congress ought to be doing to reduce the burden of capital gains tax rates, and how the individual can help shape the administration's and Congress response to the problem.

Reducing capital gains tax rates would help restore our economy by restoring the confidence which would arise from its sending of a clear signal to the market that people are going to keep more of the reward for their work, saving, investing. That is not speculation. Look at the reaction of the stock market indicators to news on what the administration and Congress are doing on the capital gains issue. When either sends a signal that the rates are going to be kept at an unnecessarily and counterproductively high rate, the market reacts by dropping or at best remaining unchanged. But when it looks credibly like there will be a reduction in the rate; for example, when the House Committee on Ways and Means or the Senate Committee on Finance look as if they are going to reduce the rate, the market indicators turn upward.

I commend the National Taxpayers Union. Their plea on behalf of our taxpayers follows:

WHAT PRESIDENT CARTER CAN LEARN FROM WEST GERMANY AND JAPAN: ELIMINATING CAPITAL GAINS TAXES BRINGS RAPID ECONOMIC GROWTH

It is no secret that America is not the economic leader it should be.

Every year, the situation gets worse. Our balance of payments deficit grows larger. The dollar declines. We have less investment. Slower growth. Smaller increases in productivity.

You pay for this through a lower standard of living. If the American economy had grown as fast as the German and Japanese economies over the past twenty-five years, the average American would be 50 percent richer today.

The average American family is actually poorer today than ten years ago. After taxes and inflation, the average family has about \$250 less real spending power than a decade ago.

WHO IS TO BLAME FOR AMERICA'S DECLINING GROWTH?

There is a reason that America is falling behind. But we don't think it is because Americans have lost the spirit of initiative and enterprise. Far from it. We are just as capable, imaginative and willing to work as Americans always have been.

There's just one problem. You have a burden which people in fast-growth economies do not have to bear.

Americans pay staggeringly high capital gains taxes. Even such notoriously over-taxed peoples as Englishmen and Swedes have capital gains burdens 40-50 percent lower than you. The Germans, Japanese, French, Italians, Swiss and most other Western people pay virtually no capital gains taxes whatsoever.

CAPITAL GAINS TAXES ARE UNFAIR

The combination of inflation and high capital gains taxes almost guarantees that you can never increase your wealth. Under current conditions, your assets would have to double in 6 years, triple in 10 years and quintuple in 16 years for you just to stay even.

The impact falls most severely upon the middle class investor. Harvard economist Martin Feldstein has shown that if you earn less than \$100,000, you probably pay an effective capital gains rate of over 100 percent. No wonder 6,000,000 small investors have dropped out of the capital markets since capital gains taxes were doubled in 1969.

When confiscatory capital gains taxes deprive small business of equity capital, the effect is to stifle innovation and smother the spirit of enterprise. Even Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, who opposes reduced capital gains taxes, has admitted that "the problem is greatest for new companies, and for small and medium sized ones trying to market new ideas and new technologies."

No wonder America is declining economically. While the German, Japanese and other governments reward risk taking and economic innovation by imposing no capital gains taxes, our politicians have imposed the steepest, most punishing capital gains rates anywhere.

WHAT CAN BE DONE

President John F. Kennedy understood the harmful effects of high capital gains taxes. In his tax message of 1963 he proposed to drastically reduce capital gains tax rates.

But Congress did not act on President Kennedy's recommendations. Instead, in 1969, Congress increased capital gains taxes. Economically, America has been going downhill ever since.

It's not too late to correct the situation. The House of Representatives recently passed a tax bill which included a modest cut in capital gains taxes. The Senate is now considering more substantial cuts.

Unfortunately, one of the main obstacles to this necessary and overdue legislation is President Carter. He is using the full power of his office to block reduction of capital gains taxes. It is up to you to help counteract the President's bad judgment on this issue.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

It will only cost you 15 cents—the price of a stamp—to help put some life back in the economy. That's a good investment, just in terms of the money you might save if capital gains taxes were reduced. But it's

more than that. By filling out the coupon at the bottom of this ad, or sending a letter of your own directly to your Representative in Washington, you will be helping to put America back on its feet. That will mean a better standard of living for you, and a better future for your children.

Once you've voiced your support for lower capital gains taxes, get your friends to do the same. The politicians in Washington are slow to learn. With them, it's volume that counts. Each name is a possible vote. The more names, the more votes. Make yours count. ●

SOLID WASTE: A NATIONAL PROBLEM WHICH MUST HAVE A NATIONAL SOLUTION

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, solid waste disposal is a national problem. Every industrialized area has solid waste disposal problems. The question the owners of most firms must ask themselves is: "How am I going to dispose of the solid toxic wastes produced as by products of the manufacturing process in which my company is engaged?"

The Supreme Court of the United States in a decision, *city of Philadelphia against State of New Jersey et al.*, handed down on June 23, 1978, ruled that it is a violation of the interstate commerce clause of the U.S. Constitution for one State to ban the shipment of solid wastes from one State to another State just because the wastes originated in another State.

Citizens who live near landfill sites feel that their life and property are being unfairly jeopardized, because wastes are being dumped in their backyards not only by local manufacturers but by ones from other regions of the country. The Supreme Court, when it handed down its June 23 decision, reasoned that the wastes from another State could not be banned solely on the basis of origin, unless there is a compelling reason to treat the wastes differently.

The citizens have legitimate concerns. I am inserting in the *Record* today two more articles from the *Buffalo Courier-Express* which gives specific examples of environmental and health consequences of the handling, hauling, and dumping of solid wastes in an unregulated manner.

If the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency drags its feet any longer and fails to implement regulations for the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, it is going to find that the public opinion in this country will not permit any dumping in this country, even if the regulations are promulgated, because the public will have experienced too many environmental and health disasters from the shipment and dumping of wastes in the past.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency must implement RCRA now. Congress passed this law in 1976, because it foresaw the problems being created by our demands for more and more products manufactured by nonbiodegradable

materials. Then, the Supreme Court made its historic ruling regarding the shipment of solid wastes.

Both the legislative and judicial branches of this country have recognized that solid waste disposal is a national problem and a solution to the problem must be resolved on the national level. It is now incumbent upon the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, as the Federal executive branch agency charged with implementation of RCRA, to promulgate regulations and enforce existing laws on a national level.

Secure solid waste landfills must exist in order for this Nation to continue to be a world leader in the industrial world. If we are going to prevent future Love Canals, we must enforce RCRA to protect our citizens from irresponsible handling of toxic substances. We cannot leave the enforcement of solid waste laws to the States alone. We must shoulder the responsibility of being an industrialized nation equally across the country and have uniformity of law and enforcement on a national level.

The EPA must recognize that these problems will only increase with time and any delay in implementation of RCRA regulations may make it more difficult for the public to accept the secure landfill concept due to tragedies that have occurred in the interim. I demand that the EPA fulfill its responsibilities and redirect all of its available resources within the Agency to address this situation as expeditiously as possible and to promulgate RCRA regulations without delay.

The articles follow:

CHEMICAL WASTE HAUNTS LOUISIANA SWAMP (By Michael Desmond)

Early one morning in late July, Kirtley Maurice Jackson, 19, of Plaquemine, La., drove out to a chemical waste lagoon in a swamp area of that state, perhaps enjoying the hot windless day.

Jackson was driving a tank truck which belonged to a company owned by his father, Stanley H. "Jackie" Jackson, the chief deputy sheriff in charge of investigation for Iberville Parish, a parish that is essentially a swamp between Baton Rouge and New Orleans.

Iberville is a throwback parish in what is a heavily industrialized state. For many years, it was run by Sheriff Jessel Ourso. When the sheriff died two weeks ago, after a prolonged illness, there was even a black stallion with reversed boots to help carry him to his grave, in an old military tradition.

Out in the swamp, Clean Land, Air and Water Corp. (CLAW) operated a deep well where various chemical wastes were pumped two miles into the ground. A report prepared by the state Office of Conservation indicates 39 different companies used the well to bury everything from toluene waste water to recycled styrene.

Kirtley Jackson was driving the SHJ Inc. truck to the lagoon which also was operated by his father's company. What was in the lagoon isn't quite clear, because the records showing what was dumped in it are missing.

ACIDIC SAMPLES

Parish Coroner Dr. C. E. Blunck Jr. said samples taken later indicated there was sulfuric acid, alcohol and sludge from an oil refinery catalytic cracker. All were acidic.

What was in Jackson's truck? "It was a combination of corrosive materials, many of which should have gone into a deep well," the coroner told *The Courier-Express*.

When Jackson began to empty his tank

truck, there was a "dead calm," an unusual situation in the southern areas of Louisiana. The air and gases from the lagoon were simply sitting there.

But the waste from the truck turned on the youth. The reaction of the alkaline waste from the truck and the acidic lagoon generated massive amounts of deadly hydrogen sulfide gas.

Apparently, Jackson went to the cab of the truck and tried to drive away.

"By the time anyone got to him, he was dead," Dr. Blunck said. "He had absorbed about six times the lethal dose."

It took more than six weeks of investigation to precisely determine the cause of death. The coroner said the body of the youth was checked for all forms of drugs and alcohol to see if his reactions might have been slowed by them. Nothing was found.

Tangling the investigation, the coroner said, was his inability to get the "true sequence of what was disposed of into that pit in the preceding 48 hours."

HIGHLY INDUSTRIALIZED

In a state with limited environmental interest, the case caused an uproar.

Louisiana may have the image of a sleepy southern state. In some ways, it is. But, it is also highly industrialized, with an industry built on oil and gas and the salt from far under the ground.

A visitor to the state capital in Baton Rouge travels to a towering Capitol built by Huey Long, once the state's governor and U.S. Senator. From the airport, the visitor passes what may be the largest single chemical and industrial complex in the world. On a cloudy day, it requires no vision to detect it, only a nose.

Visible from the Capitol, between the complex and the river, is a chemical waste dump.

It's the sort of state where Attorney General William J. Guste has one assistant working on environmental matters. Before a budget cut, he had two. At the same time, he does have the former executive director of the Louisiana Wildlife Federation Inc. stashed away on his payroll as a research assistant.

MORATORIUM DECLARED

About one month after Jackson's death, the waste disposal problem heated up to the point that Gov. Edwin Edwards took action. He declared a moratorium on new hazardous waste permits.

"I am taking this action to insure the health and safety of our citizens. Proper regulation of the transportation, storage and disposal of hazardous wastes is essential if we are to protect the public and the property of our state," he noted in a statement.

This action of Gov. Edwards seems to have given him some political courage to do a little more. Last Thursday, he said, "When opting for industry or the risk, I will take a position against industry."

"There is no need for a multiplicity of industry if it destroys the very reason for our being," he told the Louisiana Environmental Protection Association.

Five years ago, he told environmentalists he didn't want to hear their concerns or listen to their advice. Now, he plans to go to the State Legislature in April for stronger controls on waste.

This may also partly have been caused by the State Health Department banning fishing in Lake Providence, a prominent fishing spot, on Sept. 12 because of contamination of a deadly pesticide.

At the same time, this concern has not been extended to the State Office of Science Technology and the Environment. The office is preparing the state rules under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976. The rules go out to the public for 15 days for comment, officially

starting Thursday. No copies are available yet.

The office has two people working on the federal law.

RCRA is the congressional answer to the whole problem of generation, shipment and processing of hazardous waste. But the federal Environmental Protection Agency has never issued the rules to put it into effect.

DELAY UNTIL 1980

The EPA rules were due in April. But EPA, headed by administrator Douglas M. Costle, now says it won't issue the rules until 1980.

Louisiana has a new law to regulate hazardous wastes. But, in a replay of the problems of the EPA, regulations to implement the law haven't been written.

Louisiana is one of the many states that have serious chemical waste problems.

One test of this is the widespread contaminating chemical family of PCBs. A 1977 study of water and sediment samples by the EPA in Louisiana waters found widespread PCBs, but admitted testing methods were not adequate.

In releasing the figures, EPA noted the method used to look for PCBs isn't very good. As a result there could be PCBs present, just not measured.

Water pollution in Louisiana is under the jurisdiction of the Stream Control Commission. But, the commission is something of a bureaucratic fiction. It is made up of the heads of a number of state agencies and has no staff of its own. Under the new law, jurisdiction will pass to the Department of Natural Resources.

"NO APPROPRIATION"

The commission has "no appropriation and no budget," according to Dale Givens, its assistant director. Givens suggested the PCBs are coming down from the air in rain.

He doesn't think there is any particular problem with the state's vast water supplies, but admits no one is really looking. The standard state tests of water are for biological oxygen, suspended solids and the "PH" of the water. The current expanded program is more for heavy metals and some pesticides.

"Which really don't tell you a hill of beans about whether there is a low level of something, that might cause cancer," he noted.

In a few areas, PCBs are so high in water that they can be measured. This indicates they are hundreds of times above the safe level set by the Federal Food and Drug Administration.

Government action on the state level is slow, but the citizens of New Orleans seem to have an unconscious reaction. The old city is a heavy user of bottled drinking water.

REGULATIONS URGED

Dr. Robert H. Harris of the Environmental Defense Fund in Washington, D.C., recently attacked proposals to delay EPA drinking-water regulations. He told an EPA hearing in New Orleans:

"Furthermore, EPA should be reminded that a large segment of the public in New Orleans, as well as elsewhere, has lost confidence in the safety of local water supplies. By seeking expensive alternatives, such as bottled water and home water treatment devices, they are paying many times the rate increase the EPA regulations will require."

A 1974 EPA study found 20 chemicals in the New Orleans drinking water which have the capacity to cause cancer. Some are pesticides. But others are industrial wastes, such as benzene and hexachlorobenzene.

Harris estimated there would be 250 extra cancer deaths a year in New Orleans caused by the local drinking water.

Citizens are suspicious because they know the Bayou Sorrel lagoon where Jackson died is an area where high water would flush it

out once or twice a year, putting the wastes into the local water.

The state produces vast amounts of wastes a year. Much of it is dumped down deep wells. Much of it probably just disappears. Givens commented:

"I would safely say there is no report, or one point, where you could go to find out about waste."

BURY NOW, PAY LATER—TOXICS RATTLE NEW ENGLAND, TOO

(By Michael Desmond)

The New England states solve the hazardous waste problem by shipping their dangerous materials to other parts of the country.

The Northeast corner of the nation has no good waste disposal site. But, as would be expected in a heavily industrialized area, there are industrial and hazardous wastes.

BAY STATE MESS

Massachusetts is the possessor of one of the great chemical messes of our time: The Silresim Chemical Corp. in Lowell firm went broke, leaving behind 15,000 drums—55 gallons each—of various chemicals and hundreds of thousands of gallons of all kinds of liquids in tanks.

The citizens of Methuen and Lawrence, Mass. get their drinking water from an intake downstream from where chemicals from Silresim are leaching into the Merrimack River.

In Rhode Island, the residents are starting to worry about chemicals leaching into the Pawtuxet River from a land fill.

In Connecticut, John Housman, principal Environmental Protection, admits there are problems. Asked if the state's wastes are being properly disposed of, he could only say, "Right now, I have no way of knowing."

VILE ODOR

In Maine, the little town of Gray found out one day that the vile odor and strange color which turned up in their drinking water in 1975 came from chemicals dumped at a site outside of town. Eventually, the site was closed down.

Gray Town Council Chairman Michael Gibbs put his finger on the issue.

"We discovered our problem pretty much by accident. I shudder to think what some other towns might be drinking in their water."

It's serious point.

DATA LISTED

The New England Regional Council recently attempted just to get a handle on how much waste there was in the six states. It came up with figures of 18.4 million gallons of reclaimable wastes, that is waste oil and solvents; 5.6 million gallons of treatable wastes; 5.9 million gallons of waste that has to be incinerated; and 17.9 million gallons of waste which has to be landfilled.

How accurate the figures are is anybody's guess. Housman would only term them "rough estimates."

There are unusual industries in the area. Providences has a large jewelry industry with highly acidic waste. Much of that goes into city sewers, according to Frank Stevenson, a senior sanitary engineer with the Division of Land Resources of the Department of Environment Management.

LOSING TRACK

"We are also losing track of the sewage discharge," he noted. The city is getting a system to pretreat jewelry waste before it goes into the regular system.

Vermont and New Hampshire are believed to produce minimal amounts of hazardous wastes.

Connecticut has a similar water case in the Town of Plainfield where chemicals were dumped into a regular landfill. The state has already spent \$600,000 there, including an

\$80,000 study of underground water. There are a number of drinking water wells nearby and William Hegner, a principal engineer with the Oil and Chemical Section of the Water Compliance Bureau, agrees the chemicals could turn up in the water.

"There is a potential for that," he admitted.

BRIDGEPORT PROBLEM

The state also had a cleanup problem in Bridgeport, where chemicals were dumped into a gravel area. The contaminated gravel had to be dug up and hauled away. Much of it went to the SCA Chemical Waste Services Inc., formerly ChemTrol, in Niagara, N.Y.

But, the biggest chemical waste problem in New England is Silresim. The State Legislature has been asked to put up \$1.5-million for a cleanup based on a report from Fred C. Hart Associates, in an environmental research firm in New York City. The Hart report said:

"Results of studies conducted for this contract indicated significant on-site contamination of surface water bodies after the spring thaw. High concentrations of toluene and trichloroethylene were detected in soil and ground water sampled at the facility. High concentrations of total organic carbon were also detected in on-site wells and local sewers."

CAUSES DEPRESSION

Toluene causes depression of the central nervous system, addiction, muscular fatigue and can kill in high concentrations.

There are two forms of trichloroethylene. High exposure to either can kill. Either may also cause kidney or liver damage.

AIR TANKS

The situation is so bad that the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has ordered any of its employees visiting the scene to wear air tanks, rather than filtering masks.

The site has been a problem almost since it opened in 1973. It began as more of a storage site than anything else. But, gradually its owner, Dr. John Miserlis, began to try to turn it into a chemical waste re-processing plant.

In July 1975, the state Division of Water Pollution Control (DWPC) threatened to revoke its license unless changes were made.

When the 1976 license limited what could be handled on site, the corporation took the state to court and the judge removed the restrictions. Some new ones were set in the court order but were apparently never adhered to.

BY BANK

In October 1976, the site was taken over by the bank which held the mortgage. The bank studied the situation and reopened the site. Last year, the firm went into bankruptcy, even though the site itself was still in operation.

A year ago, Lowell city workers were overcome by toluene fumes in the sewer. Apparently at that point the city and citizens became aware of how bad the situation had become.

The court order had required the removal of 500 barrels a month to cut down the accumulation. The Hart report indicates the materials in the deteriorating drums were simply dumped into some of the large tanks on the site.

Now the state and the federal government are asking companies to come in and make bids on the cleanup. The Hart report indicates part of the cleanup will include sealing the underground water and putting some sort of cap on the surface to control runoff and air pollution.

"We generally know what's there," commented Hans Bonne of the state DWPC.

At one point, Dr. Miserlis used an aerial photo of the site to take a variety of government agencies on a tour of chemistry. For example, he could tell them area 27 contained

chlorinated benzene from Solvent Chemical Co. Inc. of Niagara Falls, N.Y. Or, he could tell them he had no idea what was in area 23. Area 14 had six storage tanks with a combined capacity of 80,000 gallons containing hexane, toluene, methylene chloride, water acetone and what was described by him as "miscellaneous hydrocarbons."

STORAGE TANK

There is even one 100,000 gallon storage tank filled to the top. In warm weather, the Hart report said, "Due to a decrease in density upon warming, the materials stored in the 100,000-gallon storage tank will likely overflow as soon as warm weather arrives since the tank is full to the top."

The material inside is in three parts. There is a one-foot residue layer on the bottom. About that is 50,000 gallons of water with a variety of dissolved hydrocarbons. On top is 50,000 gallons of such things as toluene, cancer causing benzene and mineral spirits.

Right now, it's all still there.

Dr. Charles A. Johnson is technical director of the National Solid Waste Management Association, a trade group in Washington, D.C. He called Silresin a "classic example" of commercial plans to recycle chemical and hazardous wastes.

"He couldn't make it pay," was the verdict.

21 MONTHS LATE

Despite problems encountered at Silresin and elsewhere, the EPA has just announced it would be at least 21 months late issuing regulations that could control improper waste disposal. EPA is headed by Douglas M. Costle, an appointee of President Jimmy Carter.

The regulations were required to be issued last April, 18 months after the 1976 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) became law. But those 18 months proved not to be sufficient for EPA to come up with the regulations necessary to institute the RCRA. Last Friday, EPA said it would be unable to come up with the rules until January 1980.

That means the agency will have taken 39 months to complete work on the regulations. Despite the delay, EPA has only 161 of its nearly 11,000 employees nationwide working in the area of hazardous wastes.●

REPRESENTATIVE CLARENCE D. LONG OF MARYLAND DISCUSSES HOW THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK THREATENS AMERICAN WORKERS AND INDUSTRIES

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished colleague, Hon. CLARENCE D. LONG of Maryland, has made the Congress and the American public aware of the harm that the Export-Import Bank is doing to American producers of steel, textiles, sugar, copper, and other products.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations of the House International Relations Committee, Congressman Long has led the fight to stop the Export-Import Bank from making loans to America's foreign competition. These Export-Import Bank loans are being used by foreign companies to make products which compete with the products made by American workers and businesses. The same type of long-term, low-interest loans which the Export-Import Bank now makes available to foreign com-

panies should be made available to American companies which employ American workers.

Congressman LONG's leadership in making America's foreign economic policies more responsive to the needs of American workers and businesses is deserving of the highest praise. As chairman of the Congressional Steel Caucus, which was created to restore and maintain a healthy domestic steel industry and to protect the jobs of its workers, I urge the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. LONG) to continue his efforts to correct the injustices created by the Export-Import Bank.

Congressman LONG recently discussed the relationship between the Export-Import Bank and the decline of Bethlehem Steel's Sparrows Point plant in an article he wrote for the Baltimore Sun. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert that article in the RECORD at this time for the information and consideration of my colleagues:

SPARROWS POINT AND THE EXPORT OF JOBS

(By CLARENCE D. LONG)

WASHINGTON.—At Bethlehem Steel's Sparrows Point plant, annual steel production has declined by nearly 3 million tons since 1970 and 4,500 workers there have been fired, laid off or have had their hours reduced because of import competition. In the United States as a whole, steel imports rose between 1976 and 1977 by 35 per cent, to an all-time record of 19 million tons. Some steel plants in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York have closed completely, even though U.S. demand for steel in 1977 was the third highest of any year in history.

Faced with this, should we restrict steel imports through tariffs or quotas? Import restrictions permit the steel industry to inflate its prices and to live with inefficiency. Should we then subsidize American steel to make it more competitive? I am reluctant to launch on this uncharted sea of government expenditure. I believe in free enterprise, and that's the point. If free enterprise means no government subsidy of domestic industries, how can it mean, as a recent *Sun* article implies, Export-Import Bank subsidy of foreign competition?

The Export-Import Bank provides loans to foreign companies to finance the purchase of American goods. The bank's intended purpose is to increase American exports. Since the bank's reorganization in 1945 it has provided \$38.7 billion in loans.

There is no doubt that the Export-Import Bank has promoted foreign projects that have harmed U.S. producers—not only in steel, but in textiles, sugar and copper. In steel alone, the Export-Import Bank admits to having helped create over 37 million tons of new foreign steel-making capacity since World War II, equal to one-quarter of our entire steel-making capacity in the United States. Of the \$2.3 billion that the Export-Import Bank has loaned out for foreign steel-making capacity, about 85 per cent of it went to 11 countries. From these 11 countries steel exports to the United States increased 19-fold in a 20-year period.

In effect, Export-Import Bank loans have constituted subsidies of our foreign competition. James Collins, senior vice president of the Iron and Steel Institute, said in testimony before the House Foreign Operations Subcommittee of which I am chairman, "Exim loans are at subsidized rates in terms of the ability of our steel companies to obtain such loans at those interest rates in U.S. capital markets." A recent article stated that "the Export-Import Bank, taking advantage of its preferred access to

capital as a government agency," has offered credits "at far more favorable terms than are available to most private borrowers." Who wrote the article? None other than a former vice president of the Export-Import Bank.

Even at present levels, steel imports are large enough to cut deeply into the profitability and growth of U.S. producers. The whole profit situation in steel is touch and go. Basically the difference between success and failure is this extra business—lost to foreign competition—which could keep the furnaces burning as they must, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The president of the Export-Import Bank testified before my subcommittee that adverse impact on U.S. employment would weigh heavily in the bank's evaluation of foreign steel projects. Shortly thereafter, the Export-Import Bank notified Congress that it planned to provide \$73.7 million in loans for a steel plant in Trinidad, a plant which will export 275,000 tons of steel to the United States annually.

Exim defends this plan by arguing that the plant will be built anyway by the Germans, Japanese and Canadians who have agreed to 30 per cent of the project. And, the bank contends, if Exim does not support the project, the Germans, Japanese and Canadians will assume the U.S. share and jobs will be lost by our steel equipment industry. Sounds good. But the fact is, the Trinidad plant will have to export most of its steel production into the United States over the next 30 years of its operating life because the countries building the plant will not allow the steel products of the Trinidad plant to be sold in their own markets.

Yet what if the United States were at some future time to impose import barriers, thereby destroying the plant's economic profitability? Horrors. How to prevent it? Ummm... Why not get Exim to put U.S. money into the Trinidad project? Once U.S. capital is committed to the deal, any future attempt by Congress to impose import barriers will be met by the argument that this would destroy the possibility of repayment of the U.S. investment. Far, then, from being an opportunity the United States should take advantage of, Exim participation in the Trinidad plant is a must for the promoters since without this U.S. investment as hostage to our continued purchase of their steel, the plant would be a doomed undertaking.

Exim loans to foreign industries will not help the U.S. trade deficit as some of my colleagues in Congress contend. To begin with, where is the evidence that government subsidies increase exports as a whole? France, Germany, Japan, Italy and Britain have increased exports over the past year, but the Export-Import Bank itself concluded in its annual report that, "these results cannot be explained in terms of significant increases in the level of official government support for exports..." Government support for exports—through their own export-import banks—declined in France, Italy and Japan and increased only modestly in Germany and Britain.

Clearly not helped by Exim loans are the developing nations that have to maintain these prestigious "black elephants" at the expense of food, health, housing and education for their poor. A single job in the steel industry in a poor country costs between \$100,000 and \$200,000, a great waste of capital for poor nations which can provide jobs at \$100 each in capital-saving enterprises producing food, clothing and housing and thereby directly helping the poor feed and clothe themselves.

Finally, U.S. steel firms cannot get capital to modernize if we keep subsidizing the export of capital. The *Wall Street Journal* said several years ago, "There is no way he [William Casey then chairman of the Export-Import Bank] could persuade us that

wrestling capital away from America, then forcing it abroad through subsidy mechanisms, does anything but distort relative prices, misallocate resources and diminish revenues with zero effect on the trade balance . . . There being no economic justification for the bank, Congress should feel no qualms about letting its authority lapse . . ."

Congress has come close to doing this in recent years but firms that make money out of Exim are as uninterested as most pressure groups in what is good for the nation and the taxpayer. And how many taxpayers will plough through an article like this one in order, first, to consider the facts, then to insist that their congressman vote an end to this self-defeating exercise in mercantilism?●

HOSPITAL COST CONTAINMENT

HON. JAMES G. MARTIN

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, recently, Mr. R. Zach Thomas, Jr. executive director of the Charlotte Mecklenburg Hospital Authority was presented with the highest award of the American College of Hospital Administrators; the Gold Medal Award for excellence in hospital administration.

Mr. Thomas's Gold Medal Award cited his "superlative planning masterful reorganization and enlightened leadership of a model medical complex with a capacity of 1,300 beds and geared to providing integrated levels of patient care for acute, rehabilitative, convalescent and extended care services."

Mr. Thomas has been president of the North Carolina Hospital Association and the American College of Hospital Administrators; chairman of the public general hospital section of the American Hospital Association, and of the association's committee of commissioners and was an at-large delegate; secretary of the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, and chairman of the board of directors of the Hospital Research and Development Institute.

Mr. Thomas has been called "one of the best speakers" nationally on hospital costs, and one of the most active participants in national hospital activities.

On August 31, 1978, Mr. Thomas spoke at a health care cost containment luncheon presented by the Greater Charlotte Chamber of Commerce and offered a probing look at the country's health care system and needs of the consuming public.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you and the Members of the House of Representatives join with me in congratulating Mr. Thomas on his award. I commend to you his observations on health care cost containment.

STATEMENT BY R. ZACH THOMAS, JR.

There is no reason to debate the question of inflation—we have it!

There is no reason to debate the question of the punishing effect inflation has on our life-styles—it has reshaped them!

There is no reason to debate the question of the unusual escalation of health care costs. They have climbed to unbelievable heights!

Nor is there dispute or denial that health

care costs have risen more rapidly than the overall average cost of living and that such costs are representing an increasing percentage of the Gross National Product.

To leave those statements to stand alone without inquiring into the forces which worked upon the field of medical science and hospital service is to practice a deception which leaves me with a feeling akin to dishonesty. May I, therefore, attempt to place in a reasonable perspective the influencing elements which as I view the picture helped to aid and abet the impactor labeled "inflation" and which, when viewed as a composite, form the mosaic of today's pattern of health care costs.

First, shall we look briefly at the truism that the hospital is a labor intensified entity, maintaining a far greater percentage of its operating costs in employees than any other business. Add to this cost base the fact that hospitals must operate every hour of every day and cannot close their gate and turn off their lights when the 5 o'clock whistle blows, necessitating 4½ employees to each one in ordinary industry. And hospitals are still in the "catch-up" stage of equating employee pay and fringe benefits to those industries already in compliance with such practices. Thus, hospitals find themselves in a cost rise syndrome brought on by the cost of minimum wage legislation and employee fringe benefits which had already been met, by and large, by the general industrial world. Multiply that un-even employee-to-employee comparison by 4½ because of the previously stated respective hours of operation.

Of dramatic importance is the historical record of the past decade which embodies an explosion in medical technology, the first shock waves of which penetrate that peaceful building on the side of the hill we know as the local hospital. Historically, it has been the nature and purpose of that hospital to do all in its power to respond to these forces and to accommodate the physician and the sick person by securing the tools and the machinery and the equipment and the medical supplies which will make possible the diagnosing, the treating and the curing of illness.

Dr. John H. Knowles, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, recognized this fact and added a note of caution in a recent article when he stated, "The American people have clearly come to expect much from medicine, especially in recent years, but they have matched these rapidly rising expectations with rising anxieties over the cost, quality, and accessibility of health services. Many within the profession believe that both the expectation and the anxieties are the result of a definition of health that has become much too broad and that certain limits on the responsibility to society of the medical profession need to be established." This area of how-much-medical-care-is-enough is becoming more and more of a question which must be researched and must be addressed and must be answered if we ever expect to harness health care costs. As you can see, this in itself is a subject which is deserving of separate sermonizing but which I must not further explore unless I impose upon my colleagues time.

Another very real element which shapes the cost level of sickness and its care is the increasing demand for care. The doctors' office is jammed with patients who are saying, "put me in the hospital, I have several good insurance policies!" Government and private insurance have insulated the patient from the shock of the cost of the doctor's bill and the hospital bill and the flood of requests for care is receiving a great amount of acceptance. Many such episodes are non-emergency. Many are non-urgent. Many are not even necessary. Recognizing this fact, the Federal government decided to police the use of hospitals and physicians by those insured under

governmental programs such as Medicare and Medicaid; they passed appropriate legislation (P.L. 92-603 and P.L. 93-641) which established a nationwide network of surveillance—peer review systems—utilization review programs—justification programs.

The medical staff in the local hospital is required by the accreditation bodies to show documented evidence that they routinely follow the practice of a doctor committee looking into the very pattern of patient management by their fellow medical staff members. What type of laboratory tests were ordered? Why was this X-ray taken? Is this expensive medicine compatible with an accepted course of chemo-therapy for a patient with this diagnosis? Inadequate results, which do not measure up to pre-set norms of care are punishable by refusal to certify that patient's bill for payment! Much of this surveillance is constructive and quite necessary to ferret out the exploiters and those individuals and institutions which are prone to discover ways in which they can unfairly siphon dollars from the Federal pots.

I am happy to state that such unscrupulous individuals and hospitals are very few in number but their actions are sufficient to discolor a vast volume of those who strive to comply with the law. But the actual cost of the regulatory process is a story in itself and one which I am sure causes discomfort even to an honorable legislator such as my colleague, Jim Martin. A research project conducted jointly by the Duke Endowment and the Kellogg Foundation attempted to fix the dollar cost impact which the Federal regulatory process actually had on patient day costs in South Carolina. A fair estimate of the average cost per patient stay caused by regulations of one sort or another was pegged at \$44.00.

Within recent months, the American Hospital Association published a report of its Special Committee on the Regulatory Process. This committee was given the task of studying regulations imposed upon the hospital and to delineate what might be done to relieve the growing entanglement which was seen as ultimate strangulation. Some of their findings follow:

The 1964 Hill-Harris Amendment expanded the regulatory procedures under the Hill-Burton construction program and marked the beginning of an explosion in hospital regulation. Safety codes, many of which were badly needed, were accepted by hospitals. Congress built such standards into the Medicare-Medicaid legislation. Thus, the physical condition of hospital buildings had to be in conformity with such standards as a condition for participation by that hospital in the Federal patient care programs.

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, local state and jurisdictional building codes, the multiple level of governmental ordinances and codes all seemed to begin their separate and inadequately coordinated growth processes and started boiling on separate bureaucratic burners. The overlapping, conflicting, duplicative process that emanated was not only confusing, frustrating and exhausting but created an expense which worked a real hardship on the hospital books. This expense, be it a comprehensive building renovation program, a new cast of employees or a new system of operating various medical departments did indeed find its way into the patient's bill for hospital care. Costs were made to soar. I am happy to state that a cooperative approach to untangling some of the duplication and overlap of surveys, inspections, compliance reports, etc. with certain of the regulating bodies seems to be making some headway. I wish that I could see encouraging signs of such cooperation between the hospital industry and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, but I feel that brother Califano does not wish to do

anything which resembles the sharing or the coordination of regulatory review, survey and oversight of the health care arena.

An element which struck a dramatic blow at the hospital expense report during recent times was that of malpractice insurance with which I am sure we are all familiar. Premiums for such insurance coverage were known to jump from an annual rate of \$35,000 to \$1 million in a one year period, a 30 fold increase. This, too, found its way to the patient charge structure. Physicians and hospitals throughout the nation were being sued at the drop of a hat, and it seemed that suddenly the courts were finding it popular to make fabulous awards in the millions to patients dissatisfied with the care given them by the hospital or by their physician. "Why wasn't an x-ray made?" "Why didn't they recognize a black widow spider bite?" "Why wasn't the patient put in body restraints?" "The doctor and the hospital and the nurse knew or should have known, etc. . . ." A natural sequence to this epidemic of unfortunate jurisprudence was a defensive and protective reaction by the doctor and the hospital. And so the extra x-ray became more popular—the extra care was added—the monitoring process was intensified so as to be not caught wanting by the courts in similar clinical instances. This, too, found its way as a cost item to be recovered by inclusion on the patient's hospital bill.

It is not my purpose to belabor you with a laundry list of the cost increases felt by hospitals as they shopped the market place for routine items of equipment and supply required in their daily performance of providing health care, but I would mention a few just to demonstrate that it was not only the labor overload which burdened the hospital's expense roster:

X-ray films—26 percent increase during the past 3 years.

Intravenous solutions—75 percent during the past 3 years.

Gauze bandages—33 percent during the past 3 to 4 years.

Catheters—2 percent during the past 8 months.

Elastic bandages—30 percent during the current year.

Cardiac pacemakers—100 percent during the past 3 years.

Tubing for Kidney Dialysis Machines—13 percent during past 8 months.

To say nothing of electrical power, paper goods, linens and other expendable items, all of which have doubled the pace of the average domestic inflationary cost.

Los Angeles County Medical Association lends perspective to a decade of rising costs with 1967 to 1977 comparisons . . . hospital charges up 194 percent . . . physician fees up 214 percent . . . legal fees up 220 percent . . . postal fees up 226 percent . . . Social Security taxes up 308 percent . . . HEW budget up 364 percent . . . federal budget up 400 percent and cost of running Congress ahead of all with 422 percent increase! (and this does not include the Senate's new \$135 million office palace.)

A quietly ticking social time bomb—America's rapidly aging population—which, according to Philip Schabecoff of the N.Y. Times, is due to explode in 20 years or so with potentially revolutionary effect on the nation's economy, has already proven its capacity to escalate the hospitals operating costs.

The problems created by an inexorable demographic trend toward an older population are being exacerbated by a soaring demand for medical care. These older people are also sicker people. Their bones break more easily. Their muscle power is weaker. They cannot or do not have the will or the ability to practice good health habits which might fend off illnesses. When they come to the hospital, they require more care, more feeding, more changes of linens, more medi-

cation, more monitoring, more bedside care, which—simply translated spells more costly health care. The average life expectancy in 1940 was 62.9 years—in 1950, 68.2 years—in 1960, 69.7 years—in 1970, 70.9—in 1975, 72.5 years and thru June of 1978, 72.8 years. In 38 years, we have a new strata of citizens in the age parentheses of 63 to 73 which did not exist until now. Califano projects that by the year 2030 some 55 million people, nearly one-fifth of the population, will be 65 years old or older. Actually, the layer of 80 to 90 to 100 year olds geometrically compound the index of health care needs. And because we are living longer and living as persons more subject to illness and disease and living more dependent upon watch care by others which is the product of such demography, we are creating more costs in the health care arena. While we may be tempted to view these data somewhat in the abstract as applying to some unidentifiable class of citizenry, we should not ask for whom the bell tolls—it tolls for me and for thee!

In response to a challenge by Rep. Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois, Chairman of the Sub-Committee of Health of the Committee on Ways and Means on which Rep. Martin also serves, that the hospitals in America show their true grit by demonstrating what they themselves could do to stem the 15 to 16 percent annual increase in health care costs, the nation's hospitals picked up his glove and agreed to marshal all its 8000 institutions in an all out Voluntary Effort to contain the rise in hospital costs. The American Hospital Association established for its membership stringent goals, knowing that a failure to accomplish such would be tantamount to surrendering the health care program to Federal control and mandate which could easily cause the six hundred new or proposed health related regulations which were issued by Health, Education and Welfare last year to multiply astronomically. Hospitals agreed to take every possible means to reduce the rampant rate of increase in health care costs by 2% in 1978 and by an additional 2% in 1979. Secondly, we have pledged not to increase the number of hospital beds in 1978. Thirdly, we shall restrain new hospital capital investments. The first results of our performance are impressive—almost dramatic! For the first quarter of 1978, the annualized rate of increase was 13.0%. This compares to a 16% rate increase for the first quarter of 1977. For the first 4 months of 1978 the rate of increase in total expenses was 12.7%. This compares to a 15.8% rate of increase for the first 4 months of 1977. This slowdown in health care cost rise was accomplished despite a two percent increase in hospital admissions throughout the nation and in spite of increasing inflation in the general economy.

Rep. Rostenkowski was so impressed by this record that he issued a reaction which contains a sentiment shared by many: "I have never believed that the Federal government could solve all of the problems of the American people. Government should intervene selectively where it can be of assistance. Otherwise, the private sector should be relied upon to act on its own initiative. I am pleased by the seriousness and purpose of the goals of the so-called Voluntary Effort. Even your harshest critics must be impressed. I am heartened to find the provider and community focus on the real alternatives to the cost problem."

Our most recent giant step toward the realization of pulling ourselves up by our own bootstraps might have been made by Rep. Jim Broyhill's amendment to HR-6575, the President's proposed hospital cost containment legislation. This amendment, adopted by the Commerce Committee, removes all mandatory control provisions from the Administration bill. In a recent letter from Rep. Broyhill to me on this subject, he stated, "(This) was a significant and critical victory for all Americans committed to

curbing a Federal bureaucracy ever growing and intruding into our daily lives.

"Fortunately, many members of Congress are becoming increasingly aware that all the problems of our nation cannot be solved by the wave of the magic, Federal wand."

I believe there is no aspect of our lives which has become more complex and more difficult to bring to a comfortable operating relationship between free enterprise and the government than that of the health care of our populace. How much health care is enough? How deeply should the medical researchers probe? Is it safe and moral to develop a test tube population? Is the supply of dollars for underwriting health problems infinite? If not, where do we set the control speed? All of these questions—and many more—have a bearing on costs. Until answers are found, how can we expect a transition to a reasonable, adequate, effective, affordable health care system?

I conferred with my colleagues in the community to determine just what their approach has been to the cost containment effort, and I got some very interesting feedback. I would like to share some of the areas being addressed by them toward attaining these goals. First, let me say that you should be proud to be a citizen of this community, for the excellence of physicians and the quality of hospital facilities are assets second to no other similar community in the South.

Programs of training in nearly every phase of health care produce a steady stream of highly qualified technical, medical and administrative experts, many of whom establish permanent roots here. Permit me to acknowledge and again thank the one institution which has had more to do with this "quality enhancement" effort through the years than any others by their financial sponsorship, The Duke Endowment, Mercy Hospital, Presbyterian Hospital, Charlotte ENT Hospital, Charlotte Memorial Hospital, Charlotte Rehabilitation Hospital, Charlotte Community Hospital and Huntersville Hospital have each developed their institutions to a point of excellence which has gained for them full 2 years accreditation by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, the highest standard setting agency for hospitals in the nation.

Here are a few examples of what these hospitals have done and are doing in the cost containment program:

All have established Cost Containment Committees.

All have accepted the challenge and have set their performance goals to the American Hospital Association formula.

Rehab Hospital has actually hired a specialized visiting nurse to keep patients out of their hospital by visiting discharged patients periodically in their homes. This has reduced the readmission rate by 10%, an estimated dollar saving to these patients of \$151,305.

Mercy Hospital looked at their power bill and did something about it, monitoring peak hour consumption, reducing the lighting, cutting off equipment when not needed, placing timers on other equipment such as air handlers, etc. and by such vigilance reduce their power bill by \$22,830.82 per year, and they estimate a \$100,000 annual savings on Cooperative Purchasing of medical and surgical supplies through the Sisters of Mercy group.

Huntersville Hospital reduced their stores inventory by 35% thus releasing capital for other needs; joined hands with other Authority hospitals in the purchase of fuel oil for an \$11,000 savings and held their food cost increase to less than 1% over the previous year. Their Board level Cost Containment Committee works in concert with staff in cost monitoring.

Presbyterian Hospital is now studying the possibility of returning to the use of reusable operating room gowns where disposables are

now used and estimate a \$50,000 annual savings. This hospital was the leader in the establishment of the N.C. Hospital Association Insurance Trust Fund which reduced their escalating malpractice insurance premium for a savings of approximately \$27,500 and expect an ultimate annual savings of \$41,800. They also sought out the use of tax exempt revenue bonds to finance their building program, the lower interest rate judged to save patients approximately \$6 million over the life of the bonds.

Charlotte Community Hospital stepped up its meal producing capacity a bit and now prepares meals for the 90 to 100 patients at Charlotte Rehabilitation Hospital, both institutions benefiting by considerable cost savings due to volume production. Community Hospital has also worked out a program where approximately \$200 per month is saved in a new system of floor waxing throughout the hospital. They found that there were many little ways of saving small amounts of money such as buying used office furniture instead of new, the savings amounting to almost 66% of the cost of new furniture.

Charlotte Memorial Hospital does not yet have a report from the Federal Government on the power conservation accomplished by its 171 solar panels recently installed on the roof of its newest building. It is known, however, that all of the water heating and a portion of the electrical current for lighting has been generated by this source. Memorial estimates that savings in excess of \$100,000 have been accomplished through membership in the national purchasing program known as the Hospital Bureau wherein hundreds of hospitals in the nation pool their requests and thereby create mammoth savings by volume purchases. It is estimated that \$40,000 annual savings will be the result of Memorial's program of recycling office waste paper in cooperation with the Weyerhaeuser Company. An actual saving of \$53,653.00 was accomplished when Memorial decided to purchase its own microfilming equipment for processing the volumes and volumes of paper work and records which accumulate in the Medical Records Department.

Charlotte EN&T Hospital is pledged to the goal of holding its cost increase budget to a rate of 9.1% for their fiscal year beginning October 1, 1978. Their all out effort to conserve on utilities has already demonstrated a \$500 per month savings. Another example of a savings amounting to \$17,600 annually is effected by leaving 2 positions unfilled.

As you see, these are random examples of what can be done by tightening down and oiling up the hospital mechanisms. My colleagues hasten to tell me that most of these programs are adaptations or amplifications of ongoing efforts which pre-dated the current crisis.

Who's to blame for high health care costs? No one person—no one thing—no one medical discovery—no one governmental mandate—no one regulation—no one employee—no one diagnostic procedure—no one surgical miracle. Rather, all of these elements mixed into a cauldron heated to boiling level by an inflationary fire—a difficult and often impossible process to bring under control. Let's hope, and work toward, the fire burning out—and soon! ●

SUPPORT FOR BRITISH WITHDRAWAL GAINS SUPPORT—AMONG PEOPLE OF BRITAIN

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, a most important poll was released recently in a

number of newspapers, most prominently the London Times, about the views of people in Britain, Scotland, and Wales regarding British withdrawal from Northern Ireland. The results are clear—only 28 percent of those surveyed felt Britain should remain in the north.

This poll gives further credence to a growing sense of opposition to the continued presence of British troops in the north.

Not only are the people expressing their opposition so too are an increasing number of public officials. Most recently the deputy leader of the British Liberal Party, Mr. John Pardoe, expressed his support for a British withdrawal.

I have sponsored along with some 25 cosponsors House Concurrent Resolution 478 which calls on Britain to make a declaration of intent to withdraw from Ireland. I intend to work to have this measure be considered by the full Congress next year, I believe such an expression of support from the Congress could provide real momentum to the withdrawal movement thus speeding the road to peace in Ireland.

I wish to insert the article, in the London Times of September 20, discussing and analyzing the results of the poll. The Ad Hoc Congressional Committee for Irish Affairs of which I am chairman continues to view the eventual withdrawal of Britain from Ireland as a necessary prerequisite for peace in Ireland and hope Britain will heed the call of her people.

BRITISH POLL SHOWS MAJORITY WANT GOVERNMENT DECLARATION OF INTENT ON ULSTER WITHDRAWAL

Most Britons would like the Government to declare its intention of withdrawing troops from Northern Ireland, according to an opinion poll conducted in England, Scotland and Wales earlier this month by the Gallup Organization.

Although every opinion survey conducted in Britain since June, 1974, has shown a majority in favour of withdrawal, a principal demand of the Provisional IRA, the latest poll has gained significance because of the growing number of public figures and organizations now advocating that policy as a solution to the apparently intractable Ulster question.

The latest demand came at the weekend from Mr. John Pardoe, deputy leader of the Liberal Party. He said that a third of his parliamentary colleagues and a third of active Liberal Party members supported the idea. Earlier the policy had received editorial support from the *Daily Mirror*.

Based on a sample of 1,050 interviewees, the new poll was commissioned by RTE, the Irish state broadcasting company. A limited section of the results were used on its new current affairs programme this week.

RTE said 55 per cent of those questioned favoured either an immediate troop withdrawal or a phased withdrawal over a maximum period of five years. Only 28 per cent said troops should remain in Northern Ireland until an agreed settlement was reached, a view that is closest to the present agreed policy of the three main British political parties.

Of those favouring withdrawal, 55 per cent gave as their main reason the number of soldiers killed or wounded. Another 29 per cent said that the troops were serving no useful purpose and 21 per cent said too much taxpayers' money was being spent in Northern Ireland.

In another section, 56 per cent said that the Government should declare its intention of withdrawing entirely from Northern Ire-

land and only 33 per cent argued that it should declare an intention not to pull out: A 48 per cent sample thought that withdrawal without the consent of the two communities would cause an increase in violence, 6 per cent a decrease and 31 per cent that it would mean little change.

Political observers said yesterday that the most surprising result was that showing the extent of concern about the Northern Ireland issue felt by British voters. Asked to classify, on a scale of importance three of the main difficulties facing Britain, 54 per cent rated Northern Ireland as very important, as against 46 per cent for race relations and only 6 per cent for Scottish devolution.

Among other points, the poll showed that 49 per cent were against continuing economic subsidies to Northern Ireland after British withdrawal. Only 19 per cent felt that the Dublin Government was doing its best to defeat the Provisional IRA.

Supporters of withdrawal were criticized by Mr. John Biggs-Davison, a Conservative spokesman on Northern Ireland, yesterday. In a BBC interview, he said it might lead to a civil war in which the Roman Catholic minority would suffer terribly and which would not be contained in Northern Ireland.

He continued: "When people like Mr. Pardoe and newspapers like the *Daily Mirror* suggest that the troops should be taken out, that Britain should kick the Ulster people out of the United Kingdom, that is a gift to the IRA. Movements like that, minority terrorist movements, live on hope and if they think that the British can be either blasted or bored into submitting to their demands, then they are encouraged to carry on."

IRA targets: The Belfast unit of the Provisional IRA said yesterday that all unmarked cars leaving army premises in Ulster would be considered legitimate targets (the Press Association reports).

The announcement prompted fears that wives taking children to school from army bases would be at risk.

The IRA gave the reason for its change of policy as "the increase of plain-clothes surveillance and the constant use of unmarked cars" by the Army. Undercover police officers and troops in unmarked cars have often fallen victim to the Provisional IRA.

The Army said later: "All sorts of people enter military bases, such as community leaders, cleaners, members of the public and even dependants of those in military custody." ●

H.R. 11488—HEALTH PLANNING AND RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AMENDMENTS OF 1978

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, later this week the House will consider H.R. 11488, the "Health Planning and Resources Development Amendments of 1978." I would like to inform the Members of a number of technical and perfecting amendments that I plan to offer and ask for consideration en bloc during the consideration of this bill. The amendments would do the following:

First, provisions in section 203 of H.R. 12460, the "Health Centers Amendments of 1978," would be added to the bill. These amendments were reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on May 15, 1978 (H. Rept. 95-1186), and passed by the House on October 19. They seek to assure the active involvement of persons knowledgeable

about mental health services, including substance abuse, in the health planning process. These amendments also seek to bring about better coordination between health and mental health planning. Since these provisions amend the planning law it is appropriate that they be included in H.R. 11488.

Second, an amendment would be added which will clarify existing policies regarding the health systems agency review of proposed uses of Federal funds to support research and training. The amendment would require review of training grants or contracts only in the case in which a grant or contract is used to support health resources which make a significant change in the health services available in the health service area or require a review of research grants or contracts only in a case in which a grant or contract would change the delivery of health services or the distribution or extent of resources available to persons in the health service area other than those who are participating in the research project.

Finally, amendments would be added which are technical in nature including one required to bring the bill into conformity with the requirements of the Budget Act by limiting contract authority of the Secretary to such extent or in such amounts as provided in advance in appropriation acts.

The text of the amendments follow:

AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 11488, AS REPORTED

Page 67, line 18, insert after "Act" the following: "(other than in section 115(i))."

Page 71, strike out the close quotation marks and the period following in line 18 and insert after that line the following:

"(13) The elimination of inappropriate placement in institutions of persons with mental health problems and the improvement of the quality of care provided those with mental health problems for whom institutional care is appropriate.

"(14) Assurance of access to community mental health centers and other mental health care providers for needed mental health services to emphasize the provision of outpatient as a preferable alternative to inpatient mental health services."

Page 83, beginning in line 17, strikes out "subclauses (III) and (IV)" and insert in lieu thereof "subclauses (IV) and (V)".

Page 84, line 2, strike out the close quotation marks and the period following and insert after that line the following:

"(III) include (through consumer and provider members) individuals who are knowledgeable about mental health services (including services for substance abuse)."

Page 84, line 3, strike out "(III)" and insert in lieu thereof "(IV)".

Page 84, line 8, strike out "(IV)" and insert in lieu thereof "(V)".

Page 84, line 10, strike out "(IV)" and insert in lieu thereof "(V)".

Page 84, line 18, strike out "(V)" and insert in lieu thereof "(VI)".

Page 85, line 1, strike out "(IV)" and insert in lieu thereof "(V)".

Page 94, line 5, insert "(1)" after "amended", and insert before the period in line 8 the following: ", and (2) by inserting after the first sentence the following: 'The HSP of the agency shall include goals for the delivery of mental health services in its health service area which goals shall be developed under a procedure under which persons (acting as an advisory group or subcommittee appointed by the agency or, if the agency requests and is authorized by order of the Secretary to use an existing group,

acting as part of such a group) knowledgeable about such services (including services for substance abuse) will be consulted with respect to such goals.'"

Page 94, line 11, strike out "and (B)" and all that follows through line 13 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "and (B) determine the statewide health needs of the State after providing reasonable opportunity for the submission of written recommendations respecting such needs by the State health authority, the Senate mental health authority, and other agencies of the State government, designated by the Governor for the purpose of making such recommendations, and after consulting with the Statewide Health Coordinating Council".

Page 94, line 14, insert "(1)" after "amended" and insert before the period in line 16 the following: ", and (2) by inserting after the first sentence the following: 'In carrying out its functions under this paragraph, the State Agency shall refer the HSP's to the State health authority, the State mental health authority, and other agencies of the State government (designated by the Governor to make the review prescribed by this sentence) to review the goals and related resource requirements of the HSP's and to make written recommendations to the State Agency respecting such goals and requirements.'"

Page 94, insert after line 16 the following:

(C) Subsection (a) of section 1523 is amended by adding after and below the last paragraph the following: "If in determining the statewide health needs under paragraph (1) (B) or in preparing or revising a preliminary State health plan under paragraph (2) the State Agency does not take an action proposed in a recommendation submitted under the applicable paragraph, the State Agency shall when publishing such needs or health plan make available to the public a written statement of its reasons for not taking such action."

Page 97, line 24, strike out the close quotation marks and the period following and insert after that line the following:

"(D) In carrying out its functions with respect to the goals and resource requirements for mental health services of the State health plan, the SHCC may establish a procedure under which persons (acting as or as part of an advisory group or subcommittee appointed by the SHCC) knowledgeable about mental health services (including services for substance abuse) will have the opportunity to make recommendations to the SHCC respecting such services.

"(E) The State health authority, the State mental health authority, and other agencies of the State government, designated by the Governor, shall carry out those parts of the State health plan which relate to the government of the State."

(1) (1) Section 303(a) of the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 is amended by adding after and below paragraph (16) the following: "Such plan shall be consistent with the State health plan in effect for such State under section 1524(c) of the Public Health Service Act."

"(2) Section 409(e) of the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 is amended by adding after and below paragraph (13) the following: "Such plan shall be consistent with the State health plan in effect for such State under section 1524(c) of the Public Health Service Act."

Page 112, strike out lines 6 through 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(3) The first sentence of section 1513 (e) (1) (B) is amended by striking out 'under title IV, VII, or VIII of this Act' and all that follows in such sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'for research or training unless the grants or contracts are to be made, entered into, or used for the development, expansion, or support of health

resources which, in the case of grants or contracts for training, would make a significant change in the health services available in the health service area or which, in the case of grants or contracts for research, would change the delivery of health services, or the distribution or extent of health resources, available to persons in the health service area other than those who are participants in such research.'"

Page 121, line 11, strike out "107" and insert in lieu thereof "106".

Page 122, line 8, strike out "and"; line 13, strike out the period and insert in lieu thereof ", and", and after line 13 insert the following:

"(3) by adding at the end the following: The authority of the Secretary to enter into contracts under subsection (a) shall be effective for any fiscal year only to such extent or in such amounts as are provided in advance by appropriation Acts."

Page 123, line 20, strike out "such" and insert in lieu thereof "health systems".

Page 127, line 4, insert "private" after "nonprofit".

TOXIC WASTE DISPOSAL IS A NATIONAL PROBLEM

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, over the past week I have brought to the attention of my colleagues newspaper articles regarding threats to the environment and public health from the improper, often illegal, disposal of toxic substances, usually chemical byproducts of industry.

The majority of these articles have been from a first-rate series by Michael Desmond in the Buffalo Courier-Express. Mr. Desmond has traveled nearly 12,000 miles throughout the country, interviewing Government officials and spokesmen for industry, inspecting proper and improper disposal sites, meeting with citizens affected by improper disposal. But he has done more than report on what is wrong, the nature of the threat: He has also offered insight and suggestions on what ought to be done to correct the problem, in terms both of adequate enforcement of existing laws and ordinances and of new legislative initiatives.

One of the points which I made earlier is the subject of two new articles which I wish to bring to the attention of the House this afternoon. It is the national, the nationwide, scope of the problem. It affects all regions of the country.

In these two additional articles, the extent of the problem in New England and in the Western States:

BURY NOW, PAY LATER: TOXICS RATTLE NEW ENGLAND, TOO

(By Michael Desmond)

The New England states solve the hazardous waste problem by shipping their dangerous materials to other parts of the country.

The Northeast corner of the nation has no good waste disposal site. But, as would be expected in a heavily industrialized area, there are industrial and hazardous wastes.

BAY STATE MESS

Massachusetts is the possessor of one of the great chemical messes of our time: The

Silresim Chemical Corp., a Lowell firm went broke, leaving behind 15,000 drums—55 gallons each—of various chemicals and hundreds of thousands of gallons of all kinds of liquids in tanks.

The citizens of Methuen and Lawrence, Mass. get their drinking water from an intake downstream from where chemicals from Silresim are leaching into the Merrimack River.

In Rhode Island, the residents are starting to worry about chemicals leaching into the Pawtuxet River from a land fill.

In Connecticut, John Housman, principal Environmental Protection, admits there are problems. Asked if the state's wastes are being properly disposed of, he could only say, "Right now, I have no way of knowing."

VILE ODOR

In Maine, the little town of Gray found out one day that the vile odor and strange color which turned up in their drinking water in 1975 came from chemicals dumped at a site outside of town. Eventually, the site was closed down.

Gray Town Council Chairman Michael Gibbs put his finger on the issue:

"We discovered our problem pretty much by accident. I shudder to think what some other towns might be drinking in their water."

It's serious point:

DATA LISTED

The New England Regional Council recently attempted just to get a handle on how much waste there was in the six states. It came up with figures of 18.4 million gallons of reclaimable wastes, that is waste oil and solvents; 5.6 million gallons of treatable wastes; 5.9 million gallons of waste that has to be incinerated; and 17.9 million gallons of waste which has to be landfilled.

How accurate the figures are is anybody's guess. Housman would only term them "rough estimates."

There are unusual industries in the area. Providence has a large jewelry industry with highly acidic waste. Much of that goes into city sewers, according to Frank Stevenson, a senior sanitary engineer with the Division of Land Resources of the Department of Environmental Management.

LOSING TRACK

"We are also losing track of the sewage discharge," he noted. The city is getting a system to pre-treat jewelry waste before it goes into the regular system.

Vermont and New Hampshire are believed to produce minimal amounts of hazardous wastes.

Connecticut has a similar water case in the Town of Plainfield where chemicals were dumped into a regular landfill. The state has already spent \$600,000 there, including an \$80,000 study of underground water. There are a number of drinking water wells nearby and William Hegner, a principal engineer with the Oil and Chemical Section of the Water Compliance Bureau, agrees the chemicals could turn up in the water.

"There is a potential for that," he admitted.

BRIDGEPORT PROBLEM

The state also had a cleanup problem in Bridgeport, where chemicals were dumped into a gravel area. The contaminated gravel had to be dug up and hauled away. Much of it went to the SCA Chemical Waste Services Inc., formerly Chem-Trol, in Niagara County, N.Y.

But, the biggest chemical waste problem in New England is Silresim. The State Legislature has been asked to put up \$1.5-million for a cleanup based on a report from Fred C. Hart Associates, in an environmental research firm in New York City. The Hart report said:

"Results of studies conducted for this con-

tract indicated significant on-site contamination of soils and ground water and the potential for contamination of surface water bodies after the spring thaw. High concentrations of toluene and trichloroethylene were detected in soil and ground water sampled at the facility. High concentrations of total organic carbon were also detected in on-site wells and local sewers."

CAUSES DEPRESSION

Toluene causes depression of the central nervous system, addiction, muscular fatigue and can kill in high concentrations.

There are two forms of trichloroethylene. High exposure to either can kill. Either may also cause kidney or liver damage.

AIR TANKS

The situation is so bad that the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has ordered any of its employees visiting the scene to wear air tanks, rather than filtering masks.

The site has been a problem almost since it opened in 1973. It began as more of a storage site than anything else. But, gradually its owner, Dr. John Miserlis, began to try to turn it into a chemical waste re-processing plant.

In July 1975, the state Division of Water Pollution Control (DWPC) threatened to revoke its license unless changes were made.

When the 1976 license limited what could be handled on site, the corporation took the state to court and the judge removed the restrictions. Some new ones were set in the court order but were apparently never adhered to.

BY BANK

In October 1976, the site was taken over by the bank which held the mortgage. The bank studied the situation and reopened the site. Last year, the firm went into bankruptcy, even though the site itself was still in operation.

A year ago, Lowell city workers were overcome by toluene fumes in the sewer. Apparently at that point the city and citizens became aware of how bad the situation had become.

The court order had required the removal of 500 barrels a month to cut down the accumulation. The Hart report indicates the materials in the deteriorating drums were simply dumped into some of the large tanks on the site.

Now the state and the federal government are asking companies to come in and make bids on the cleanup. The Hart report indicates part of the cleanup will include sealing the underground water and putting some sort of cap on the surface to control runoff and air pollution.

"We generally know what's there," commented Hans Bonne of the state DWPC.

At one point, Dr. Miserlis used an aerial photo of the site to take a variety of government agencies on a tour of chemistry. For example, he could tell them area 27 contained chlorinated benzene from Solvent Chemical Co. Inc. of Niagara Falls, N.Y. Or, he could tell them he had no idea what was in area 23. Area 14 had six storage tanks with a combined capacity of 60,000 gallons containing hexane, toluene, methylene chloride, water acetone and what was described by him as "miscellaneous hydrocarbons."

STORAGE TANK

There is even one 100,000 gallon storage tank filled to the top. In warm weather, the Hart report said, "Due to a decrease in density upon warming, the materials stored in the 100,000-gallon storage tank will likely overflow as soon as warm weather arrives since the tank is full to the top."

The material inside is in three parts. There is a one-foot residue layer on the bottom. Above that is 50,000 gallons of water with a variety of dissolved hydrocarbons. On top is 50,000 gallons of such things as toluene, cancer causing benzene and mineral spirits. Right now, it's all still there.

Dr. Charles A. Johnson is technical director of the National Solid Waste Management Association, a trade group in Washington, D.C. He called Silresim a "classic example" of commercial plans to recycle chemical and hazardous wastes. "He couldn't make it pay," was the verdict.

21 MONTHS LATE

Despite problems encountered at Silresim and elsewhere, the EPA has just announced it would be at least 21 months late issuing regulations that could control improper waste disposal. EPA is headed by Douglas M. Costle, an appointee of President Jimmy Carter.

The regulations were required to be issued last April, 18 months after the 1976 Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) became law. But those 18 months proved not to be sufficient for EPA to come up with the regulations necessary to institute the RCRA. Last Friday, EPA said it would be unable to come up with the rules until January 1980.

That means the agency will have taken 39 months to complete work on the regulations. Despite the delay, EPA has only 161 of its nearly 11,000 employees nationwide working in the area of hazardous wastes.

WEST IS LAUNCHING SITES FOR MISSILES NOW USED FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES

(By Michael Desmond)

Two \$55 million relics of the missile age have become one of the more ingenious methods of disposing of the hazardous wastes of the industrial age.

Wes-Con Inc. of Twin Falls, Idaho, owns two complexes each built to launch three Titan missiles. The silos are 160 feet deep and 50 feet across. The concrete is 16 feet thick at the bottom and 11 feet thick on the sides. The sites were built about 20 years ago and were closed in 1964.

The firm has already filled two of the three silos at a near-desert site near Grand View, Idaho, and is well on the way to filling the third. A second site about 40 miles away in Bruneau, is being prepared to take waste in its three silos.

Perhaps 300 miles away, in an equally dry area of eastern Oregon, Chem-Nuclear Systems Inc. of Bellevue, Wash., operates a disposal site based on the ability of dry desert air to dry out wet waste. Chemical wastes are simply put out in 400,000 gallon ponds and left to dry in the sun.

CALIFORNIA A LEADER

California has some hazardous waste treatment sites which use the same approach. That state may also have the nation's best system of rules and regulations governing disposal of hazardous chemicals. California also has more good disposal sites than any other state, according to James Stahler, environmental engineer in the San Francisco regional office of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency covering California, Arizona, Hawaii and Nevada.

"It's one of the most aggressive, progressive states in the union," Stahler said of the state's hazardous waste program.

He should know. Stahler was loaned by EPA to California in 1973 to write the state regulations governing solid and hazardous wastes. That was three years before Congress passed the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) which is supposed to handle the problem on a national basis.

"Before RCRA was a dream," he commented, California was working on its law.

But, EPA is years away from putting the regulations to implement RCRA into effect.

MUCH WASTE IN STATE

California has to watch the chemical disposal problem: The state has an estimated 10 percent of the national total of 92 billion pounds of hazardous waste.

The Golden State now has nine hazardous waste sites licensed to handle hazardous wastes. When the law took effect on July 1, 1973, there were 18. The steady expansion of the state—"urban encroachment"—has cut into the total.

Recently a site near San Diego was closed because the operator decided residential areas were closing in on the location. A closed site like this in a residential area opens up the possibility of a situation similar to that of the Love Canal in Niagara Falls. There, a hazardous waste dump went bad forcing the evacuation of the neighborhood.

There is plenty of need for more sites in California.

"I cannot think of anything that this state doesn't produce or use or throw away," he commented on the state's industries.

Until recently, Stahler noted, "perhaps 50 percent" of hazardous waste disposal or treatment "left something to be desired."

QUARRY SITE DANGEROUS

There are bad past sites. Perhaps the worst is in Riverside, Calif., just outside Los Angeles. A quarry company operated a dump site there for several years, mostly taking heavy metal sludge and acids. The wastes were dumped in a series of pits running down a hillside on the edge of residential Pyrite Canyon.

"When the stuff was dried up, they would dig out the middle of the pit and dump it on the side," explained Stephen Herrera, staff engineer with the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Board.

The site has been closed for five years and the previous owners "just walked away," he said.

But, last year, heavy rains washed into the pits, threatening to wash the entire complex and everything it contained down the hill and into a residential area. So, perhaps a million gallons of water and waste were pumped out into a nearby stream. The stream then overflowed onto adjacent land.

SCHOOL AFFECTED

The pollutants also somehow seeped into the well of an elementary school 7,000 feet away, according to Mrs. Ruth Kirkby, secretary of a citizens group agitating for a cleanup of the entire site.

It isn't completely clear what went into the site. But, it is known to have received a variety of acids and a lot of metal sludges, especially from metal plating operations.

Mrs. Kirkby has been so involved in trying to get the site cleaned up she has even talked to Dr. Roger Herdman, New York State director of public health. She said she talked to Dr. Herdman because of the Love Canal situation in Niagara Falls.

She explained that she was worried that the air and water pollution in the area of the Pyrite Canyon might create the same sort of environmental disaster that occurred in Niagara Falls, where dangerous chemicals seeping from a closed dump have forced evacuation of a whole neighborhood.

\$375,000 FOR CLEANUP

California has appropriated \$375,000 to clean up the Pyrite Canyon scene. Stahler has some doubts that the money is anywhere near enough.

"Like Love Canal, they were first talking \$4 million, then \$8 million," he said. "Now they're talking \$10 million."

Said Mrs. Kirkby:

"We just wish we knew what to do about this. It's a terrible thing."

Both the Chem-Nuclear Oregon site and the two Wes-Con Idaho sites are attempts to get around the location problem. That is also true of a site in Beatty, Nev. All four sites are located in extremely isolated, nearly desert areas.

The sites are located in far, out of the way places, with essentially no neighbors. In addition,

the soil on the site will not carry waste materials far away. Ground water is so far below the site, it is not likely to flush waste away to threaten neighbors.

For example, at the Chem-Nuclear Oregon site, if a pond were filled with 53 inches of water on Jan. 1 of an average year, it would be dry on Dec. 31 of the same year because of evaporation. There is negative precipitation there.

TIGHT STATE RULES

The site operates under rigid controls by the State of Oregon. The state must approve every waste material which goes into the site.

"Our policy is that if a chemical can be recycled, we require it," Eduardo G. Chiong, an engineer in the Hazardous Waste Section of the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, told the Courier-Express.

Ironically, the man who set up the Oregon system as a state chemical engineer is now on the other side of the fence. Patrick H. Wicks is now manager of chemical disposal and treatment for Chem-Nuclear.

Oregon agents make frequent visits to the site. The company relies on the producer of the waste for analysis of the contents.

"We don't do any testing. That's done before it's shipped. It would be prohibitive. It's up to the integrity of the manufacturer," said Frank Dement, site manager.

"BATHTUB RINGS"

Chem-Nuclear has five work areas. Two are essentially waste lakes. These are 400,000 gallon areas. One contains acids and the other contains basic wastes. The basic waste lake has rings of color around it from the different wastes, like rings on a bathtub.

Another pit started out as 500 feet long and 30 feet deep. It is gradually being filled from one end with a variety of solid wastes. In its bottom is a vast, sealed concrete box. It contains road and roadside materials which were contaminated when a tank truck load of pure cyanide was wrecked and spilled onto the highway.

A wrecked truck is also buried at Chem-Nuclear. It was contaminated in a highway wreck and simply buried because it wasn't worth cleaning and fixing.

The Oregon area has two large pits for liquid waste, other than the acid and basic tanks. Here also, the dry air is used to simply dry out the waste. As with much chemical waste, there is a lot of water in it.

DIRT CAP APPLIED

The firm has piled up to 11 feet of sludge in the bottom of two other pits used for other liquids in 30 months of operation. When 27 feet thick, the dumping will be stopped and the material allowed to dry. Then, a three foot thick dirt cap will be put on it.

At the Grand View Idaho site, Wes-Con has a little different approach. The site in use now is located in the middle of a vast natural deposit of the special "bentonite" clay used to seal hazardous wastes. So, a machine just digs the clay out and piles it up to be used as back fill.

The drums of waste are put into the hole with a special bucket and covered over with clay. Originally, drums of chemical wastes were just dropped into the hole. But, there were fires and explosions and government objections. So, the procedure was changed.

Most of the material going into the silos comes from agriculture, according to Gene Reinbold, the company president. This covers pesticides, wastes from making pesticides and related materials and pesticide containers. A small underground room is used for disposal of aerosol containers, many of them full of varying types of chemicals.

VALUABLE COPPER STORED

There are about 3,000 cardboard drums of copper sludge stored around the Idaho site. Reinbold said the material is about 30 percent copper.

"We're now trying to get an engineer to get the copper out," he said. "There's a million dollars worth of copper out there."

The Wes-Con site in Bruneau is now different. In about six months, Reinbold said, dumping will start in the three silos there. Now, in a site tour conducted for The Courier-Express, it can be seen where the \$55 million went, when the Air Force built this missile site.

Both the Grand View and Bruneau sites are located not far from Mountain Home (Idaho) Air Force Base, which is still operating.

One vast, vaulted underground room held a complete power plant to operate the entire complex without outside power. Another three story area held the living quarters and the control center. Seemingly endless tunnels link the sections.

DEEP WATER TABLE

In both Grand View and Bruneau, the water table is 2,000 feet down below the site. (At Chem-Nuclear in Oregon, the water is only 800 feet down, but there are two layers of hard rock in between.)

Wes-Con is licensed to take solid materials contaminated with PCB, but it can't take liquid PCB.

Reinbold said he plans to use underground areas in addition areas beside the six silos for special storage.

"We haven't decided yet. It depends on what we get. We want to use it for long term heated storage of some materials which can be recycled four or five years down the line," Reinbold said.

Materials for the site come from all over, he said. Some come from as far east as New Jersey, he told The Courier-Express.

Various wastes, also especially PCB, come in from Canada.

Roger Fuentes, a chemical engineer with the EPA regional office in Seattle, was unable to say how much chemical waste comes from Canada, however, he said:

"We don't have the information as far as movement of hazardous waste. We don't have the facilities to keep track of that without RCRA."

LAW NOT IMPLEMENTED

RCRA is a federal law which provides for "cradle to grave" handling of hazardous waste. But, EPA has not yet been able to provide the regulations to implement the law in the almost two years since it became law.

As a result, the law is essentially a dead letter.

There doesn't seem to be much urgency about the hazardous chemical waste situation in some western states.

Washington, for example, has no hazardous waste disposal site yet. But, it does have an elaborate set of rules which took effect Aug. 1 to define what is an "extremely hazardous" waste. The state estimates there are somewhere between 20,000 and 60,000 tons generated each year of extremely hazardous waste.

"They are currently very soft numbers," according to Tom Cook, head of the hazardous waste section of the Department of Ecology in Olympia, Wash., meaning the estimates are very rough.

Cook said firms in his state can treat the waste, store it on site or send it out of state. That sent out of state usually goes to Wes-Con in Idaho or Chem-Nuclear in Oregon.

SMALL CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

The State of Idaho keeps an eye on Wes-Con. The firm takes care of one of the state's problems, the disposal of empty pesticide drums.

Jerome Jankowski, senior environmental quality specialist in the Solid Waste Section in the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, noted, "We don't have much in the way of a chemical industry."

Perhaps the longest shipments are from

Hawaii. EPA's Stahler said there are no chemical waste regulations in Hawaii. All Hawaiian waste ostensibly is shipped to the U.S. mainland. However, there is some evidence of improper dumping of chemical wastes in the Aloha state.

Arizona is now completing its hazardous waste regulations, with a target date of Nov. 1 for effectiveness. Stahler said they are based on the California rules. The state will lease a treatment and dump site to a private operator for hazardous waste after the regulations are completed.

An isolated site is being considered.

Stahler put his finger on one of the key issues when he told *The Courier-Express*: "Nobody wants a garbage dump in their backyard. But, God knows the stuff has to go somewhere." ●

FIRE ANTS—A DANGER TO THE PUBLIC

HON. BO GINN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1978

● Mr. GINN, Mr. Speaker, the fight against the imported fire ant is slowly being lost due to Government inaction, indecision, and indifference. I have appealed many times to the Department of Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency, and others to clear the way for an effective treatment program to eradicate these ants. Unfortunately, the response to date has been totally inadequate.

Many individuals in sections of our country which have yet to be infested by fire ants do not understand the danger they present to public health. This threat to the public was tragically illustrated recently when a young man in Vidalia, Ga., was killed by the bite of a fire ant. Late last year, an elderly man in Holden Beach, Fla., was also killed by the venom of the fire ant. Without objection, I ask that press accounts of these deaths be reprinted in the *RECORD* at this point, along with a report by the Department of Agriculture on the death of the Vidalia man.

[From the Atlanta Constitution, Sept. 26, 1978]

GEORGIAN'S DEATH BLAMED ON FIRE ANT (By Jim Lee)

MACON.—A U.S. Department of Agriculture official confirmed Monday that Georgia apparently has recorded its first death directly attributed to the sting of a fire ant.

R. H. Prestage, director of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Division of USDA in Georgia, said the death occurred Sept. 13 in Vidalia after several of the large ants invaded the bedroom of Ron Seaburn, 21, and one stung him on the foot.

Prestage said no formal announcement of the death had been made by his office because final reports from a USDA representative, medical authorities and the local police were needed. He said his office received the reports last week.

Prestage said several ants taken from the bedroom were subsequently sent to a USDA laboratory in Gulfport, Miss., where they were identified as the imported variety.

Prestage said the presence of the ants in Seaburn's bedroom was verified by Vidalia police officer William Varnadoe and Antone Rasmussen, a friend of the victim who had arrived from Illinois the previous night.

Reports by a local physician and a medical

examiner stated that Seaburn died of cardiac arrest brought on by "an allergic reaction" to the venom of the ant.

The medical reports stated that Seaburn had a history of acute sensitivity to insect bites.

Rasmussen submitted a written statement in which he said Seaburn was observed spraying the ants with some type of insect spray. He said Seaburn called to him a few minutes later, saying he had been stung and directing Rasmussen to "get me to the hospital right away."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH IN-
SPECTION SERVICE,

September 19, 1978.

To: Mr. R. H. Prestage, District Director.

From: T. H. Murphy, PPQ Officer.

Subject: Report of Death by Fire Ant Sting.

On September 13, 1978, this writer was called by Georgia Health Official, Mr. Don Curry, and the Vidalia, Georgia Police Chief, Mr. Joel Joyner, concerning the sudden death of Mr. Ron Seaburn.

Mr. Seaburn resided at 621 E. 7th St., Vidalia, Georgia.

Mr. Seaburn, White, Male, 25 years of age, was reportedly bitten on the foot by an ant while he was getting dressed in the bedroom of his house.

The Investigating Officer, Policeman William Varnadoe, collected several ants from the bedroom. The ants were tentatively identified as the Imported Fire Ant. Specimens have been sent to the Gulfport Laboratory for determination. Entomologist Homer Collins of the Gulfport laboratory has identified the ants as: *Solenopsis saevissima invicta*. (Imported Fire Ant).

TURNER H. MURPHY, PPQ Officer.

FIRE ANT BITES BLAMED IN DEATH

HOLDEN BEACH.—The death of an elderly Holden Beach man whose body was found in a woods on Dec. 1 with a lit flashlight in his hand has been attributed to cardiac failure and an acute asthma attack brought on by fire ant bites.

Tommy Gilbert, Brunswick County medical examiner, said this week that an autopsy had determined that 20 to 40 fire ant bites contributed to the cardiac arrhythmia and asthma that killed O'Neil Steele, 67, of Route 1, Holden Beach.

"He probably would not have gone into cardiac arrhythmia and the asthmatic attack if he had not been bitten by the ants," Gilbert said.

Steele, who had a history of asthma, was walking through a lightly wooded area from a neighbor's house to his own home on the night of Dec. 1 when he died, Gilbert said. The medical examiner said Steele's flashlight was still lit when the body was found.

Gilbert said Steele's was the first recorded death from fire ant bites in Brunswick County.

Fire ants get their name from their painful bite, which merely stings most people but can be dangerous to those allergic to bee stings or other insect bites. Fire ants build large mounds that can hamper harvesting, and the ants attack ferociously when disturbed.

Efforts to control fire ants have been controversial because the most popular chemical used to combat them, Mirex, breaks down into Kepone, a poison that attacks the nerves and can cause cancer, when it enters the environment. ●

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, sub-

committees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of all meetings when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in meetings as they occur.

As an interim procedure until the computerization of this information becomes operational the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, September 28, 1978, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's *RECORD*.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 29

9:00 a.m.

Human Resources
Labor Subcommittee

To mark up proposed National Labor Relations Procedures and Remedies Act.

4232 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.

Conferees

On H.R. 10173, to improve pension programs for veterans and their survivors.

S-146, Capitol

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on problems of small business defense contractors.

5302 Dirksen Building

Energy and Natural Resources

To resume consideration of proposed legislation designating certain Alaska lands as national parkland.

3110 Dirksen Building

Joint Economic

To hold hearings on the inadequacies of U.S. export policy.

S-207, Capitol

1:30 p.m.

Conferees

On H.R. 12467, to extend programs established under the Rehabilitation Act, and to establish a comprehensive services program for the severely handicapped.

S-146, Capitol

SEPTEMBER 30

9:00 a.m.

Human Resources

To mark up proposed National Labor Relations Procedures and Remedies Act.

4232 Dirksen Building

OCTOBER 2

10:00 a.m.

Finance

International Trade Subcommittee

To hold hearings on H.R. 11711, to improve the operation of the adjustment assistance programs for workers and firms under the Trade Act.

2221 Dirksen Building

OCTOBER 3

8:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To hold hearings on the Government's handling of certain export licenses transferring U.S. oil and gas well drilling technology to the Soviet Union.

3302 Dirksen Building

9:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Parks and Recreation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2866, to provide for the establishment of the New River Gorge National River, West Virginia.

3110 Dirksen Building

Human Resources
To hold hearings on the nominations of Armando M. Rodriguez, of California, and J. Clay Smith, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be members of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

4232 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.
Human Resources
Labor Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the administration of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Act (P.L. 91-596).

4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on the Council on Wage and Price Stability.

5302 Dirksen Building

OCTOBER 4

9:00 a.m.
Government Affairs
Civil Service and General Service Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1390, to authorize certain National Guard employment to be credited for civil service retirement, and S. 1821, to provide paid leave for Federal employees participating in athletic activities as an official representative of the U.S.

3302 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.
Human Resources
Labor Subcommittee
To continue oversight hearings on the

administration of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Act (P.L. 91-596).

4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To continue oversight hearings on the Council on Wage and Price Stability.

5302 Dirksen Building

OCTOBER 5

9:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Parks and Recreation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 3429, to designate the Great Bear Wilderness, Flathead National Forest, and enlarge the Bob Marshall Wilderness, Flathead and Lewis and Clark National Forests, Montana.

3110 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.
Human Resources
Labor Subcommittee
To continue oversight hearings on the administration of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Act (P.L. 91-596).

4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Housing and Urban Affairs Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on international housing programs.

5302 Dirksen Building

OCTOBER 6

10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Housing and Urban Affairs Subcommittee
To continue oversight hearings on international housing programs.

5302 Dirksen Building

OCTOBER 9

9:30 a.m.
Human Resources
Health and Scientific Research Subcommittee

To hold hearings on national health insurance programs.

4232 Dirksen Building

OCTOBER 10

9:00 a.m.
Armed Services
Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee
To hold hearings on alleged abuses in U.S. Marine Corps recruiting practices.

1114 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.
Human Resources
Health and Scientific Research Subcommittee
To continue hearings on national health insurance programs.

4232 Dirksen Building

OCTOBER 11

9:00 a.m.
Armed Services
Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee
To continue hearings on alleged abuses in U.S. Marine Corps recruiting practices.

1114 Dirksen Building

OCTOBER 13

9:30 a.m.
Human Resources
Health and Scientific Research Subcommittee
To resume hearings on national health insurance programs.

4232 Dirksen Building

CANCELLATIONS

OCTOBER 2

10:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands and Resources Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed Interior Department regulations to implement the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (P.L. 95343).

3110 Dirksen Building

SENATE—Thursday, September 28, 1978

(Legislative day of Tuesday, September 26, 1978)

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by Hon. DENNIS DECONCINI, a Senator from the State of Arizona.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Hear the words of the 27th Psalm:

Wait on the Lord: be of good courage, and He shall strengthen thine heart: wait, I say, on the Lord.—Psalms 27: 14.

O Thou who art the Way, the Truth, and the Life, we beseech Thee to be with us in the toil of this day. In weakness give us strength, in stress give us quiet confidence, in moments of uncertainty may we hear Thee say, "This is the way."

O Lord, preserve us from impatience, from being too simplistic with complicated subjects, or too naive with profound considerations or too hasty with what ought to have time for mature judgment. Make us good workmen who seek ever to know and to do Thy will for this Nation and the advancement of Thy kingdom.

We pray in the Redeemer's name. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,

Washington, D.C., September 28, 1978.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, section 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable DENNIS DECONCINI, a Senator from the State of Arizona, to perform the duties of the Chair.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,

President pro tempore.

Mr. DECONCINI thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF LEADERSHIP

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD addressed the Chair.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tem-

pore. The Senator from West Virginia is recognized.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of the proceedings be approved to date.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF LEADERSHIP

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senator from Tennessee is recognized.

SENATOR JESSE HELMS RETURNS TO THE SENATE

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I have no need for my time and no requests for it, but I note that our colleague, the distinguished Senator from North Carolina has returned from his medical treatment and is present in the Chamber this morning. We are happy to have him back and we are pleased to see him look so well.

Mr. HELMS. Will my friend yield?